INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
1 10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 226- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

VICEROY ISSUES ONE MORE ORDINANCE.

India's Gold Reserves In Danger.

CONTROL OF EXCHANGE TO RESTRICT SALE OF STERLING.

Further Emergency Measures In Sight.

BANKS TO OPEN TO-DAY AFTER THREE DAYS' ENFORCED HOLIDAYS.

NO PANIC OR RUSH EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

A fresh Ordinance has been issued for controlling Exchange transactions.

As a result of the New Ordinance issued by the Indian Government the price of silver in the local market advanced to Rs. 53.

Restriction placed on the import of silver in India under the new Ordinance caused a decline of 3/8d. in London silver market.

BANKS TO OPEN TO-DAY.

The Banks will open to-day and in all probability there will be heavy drawings, but they will be met with ease.

SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market will open nervous as several operators are looking for various taxation. 3½ per cent. paper will open about Rs. 4 above London quotation as there is a fairly large short interest, but as soon as the same is covered chances are in favour of a further decline.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold and Silver prices will move in sympathy with Sterling Exchange on London. So far there are no attempts for stabilisation of Sterling Exchange. Thus chances are in favour of a further rise.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATION IN COTTON.

Cotton is fluctuating violently and while present prices are on parity with the new Exchange ratio, the market is technically weak as most of the short interest is covered up.

In general there will be great uncertainty for some time and the future entirely depends upon the way in which the Finance Member balances the Budget.

Late at night the New York cross-rate was reported 3.75 dollars a sterling. This change resulted in a further rise of 62 points in the price of Liverpool cotton. It is reported that nearly 50,000 bales of ready cotton were sold to-day at Liverpool. As a result of the above news prices in local market advanced to Rs. 172 for Broach A.-M. but this was declined on easier New York advices.

NEW ORDINANCE TO REGULATE SALE OF GOLD AND STERLING.

Restriction Put On The Import Of Bullion.

The following Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General was issued late this evening:—

An Ordinance to Repeal the Currency Ordinance, 1931, and to reghlate sales of gold or sterling under Section 5 of the Currency Act, 1927.

Whereas, it is expedient to repeal the Currency Ordinance, 1931 and to resume and regulate sales of gold or sterling under Section 5 of the Currency Act, 1927; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance 1931.

REPEAL OF ORDINANCE VI OF 1931.

2. The Currency Ordinance, 1931, is hereby repealed.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALES OF GOLD OR STERLING.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 5 of the Currency Act, 1927 (hereinafter referred to as the said section), sales of gold or sterling under the said section

(b) shall be completed only by the Imperial Bank of India hereinafter referred to as the Bank) at its Local Head Offices in Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) shall be made only to branches in Calcutta or Bombay of Banks for the time being recognised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council;

(c) shall be made for financing,
(i) normal trade requirements excluding any requirement falling under clause (d).
(ii) Contracts completed before the 21st September 1931. and
(iii) reasonable personal or domestic purposes.

(d) shall not be made for
(i) financing imports of gold or silver coin or bullion, or
(ii) liquidating the oversold exchange position of any Bank in respect of any month subsequent to the month in which the demand for gold or sterling is made.

(2) Where any demand is made under the said section to the Controller of the Currency at Calcutta or to the Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay, it shall be forwarded forthwith to the Local Head Office of the Bank.

REGULATING SALES.

4. The Governor-General in Council may by Notification in the Gazette of India make rules.

(a) prescribing conditions as to the amounts of gold or sterling which may be sold to any recognised bank and the procedure regulating the making of demands for gold or sterling.

(b) prescribing the authorities which may determine if the conditions imposed upon sales by or under this Ordinance have been satisfied.

(c) authorising a Managing Governor of the Bank to suspend the recognition of any bank provisionally for a period not exceeding seven days and regulating the ex-

(Continued on page 5.)

DISSIPATION OF INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES.

Indian Chamber's Protest.

The following telegram has been sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Mahatma Gandhi, London:—

"The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, regard the latest Ordinance as restoring Currency Act of 1927 which fixes gold value of rupee at eighteen pence. The Chamber always regarded the same against India's interests. The Chamber emphatically objects to any further dissipation of our reserves. Sales contemplated under Ordinance must mean bonus at present rates. The Chamber fear gold resources would be absorbed by a few favoured banks."

"LET RUPEE FIND ITS OWN LEVEL."

The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, strongly endorse your protest regarding Sir Samuel Hoare's statement. The rupee must be left to find its own level.

BULLION MARKET TO REMAIN CLOSED TO-DAY.

Safeguarding Dealers' Interests.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Thursday 10 p.m.

Silver was quoted to-day at 52-1/2 ready, 50-1/2 at futures and 50-3/4 second futures.

The London silver market was 6as. less. It is supposed that India was not able to provide funds owing to Bank holidays.

DOLLAR CROSS-RATE DOWN.

The Dollar Cross Rate has gone down to 3.88, recording a further decline.

At the close the cross rate was 3.88.

LIVERPOOL COTTON, STRONG

Liverpool cotton was 6.55. This shows cotton is very strong in Liverpool but New York opened with only 3 points up.

BULLION MARKETS.

The news of the Ordinance reached the Bullion market at 7 p.m. and caused great sensation owing "to previous commitments regarding purchase and sale of gold. Bullion dealers consider that the effect of the new Ordinance will be tremendous on the market. In order to safeguard the interests of dealers, it is understood that it will be closed to-day (Friday) and the authorities of the Bullion Exchange will have to devise some means to check speculation.

SAVE INDIA'S GOLD

To-day's Meeting At Azad Maidan.

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at the Azad Maidan to protest against the linking of the rupee with sterling and to demand that in no circumstances India's gold reserves should be depleted. Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside and Sirdar Vallabhbhai and prominent businessmen will address the meeting Loud speakers will be installed. All are cordially invited to attend.

Sir G. Schuster's Statement In Assembly

SIMLA, September 24.

In the Legislative Assembly, today, the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster stated:—

"The currency policy announced by the Secretary of State on Monday is to be carried out. The operation of the Ordinance of September 21 will, therefore be terminated, and the Government will take powers to control exchange transactions so that the obligation to sell sterling can be limited to requirements for genuine trade purposes, for fulfilment of obligations incurred before September 21, and for reasonable domestic requirements.

He added: If there is any tendency on the part of the public to display anxiety or to withdraw fund from the banks, the Imperial Bank will render assistance to meet all legitimate demands and the Government will stand behind the Imperial Bank.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMME.

Sir George Schuster further said: It will be necessary to balance current expenditure by current receipts. It will be necessary, therefore, to introduce an emergency programme in which the main permanent necessity for restoring financial equilibrium will be by way of retrenchment, but in the interval it will be necessary to have recourse to other measures to insure an immediate equilibrium. Government will place their full proposal before the Assembly on Monday.

All Banks will be open tomorrow.

Sir George Schuster further said that the undertaking given by the British Government of support for India is not in any way affected by the suspension of the Gold Standard in Britain.

Sir George Schuster also said that India's holdings of silver rupees amount to 127 crores against the note issue of 148 crores.

Stopping Flight Of Gold.

A NEW ORDINANCE?

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

In the Legislative Assembly answering a series of questions from all sides of the House Sir George Schuster stated that the Government of India in meeting sterling obligations would see to the importance of not depleting India's gold reserves.

There was no provision in the regulations which the Government were issuing this evening, imposing an embargo on the export of gold. The Finance Bill would be introduced on Monday and an announcement would also be made of the proposals of the Government for retrenchment.

STOPPING THE FLIGHT OF GOLD.

The Government would take note of the suggestion to issue an Ordinance stopping the flight of gold from India. At the suggestion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the House adjourned for half an hour to discuss the implications of the Finance Member's statement, particularly how the proposed new Ordinance would work "DO NOT TOUCH INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES."

Non-official members of the Legislative Assembly informally discussed the implications of the Finance Member statement and appointed a small committee consisting of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty Mr. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir to draft and table a resolution urging the Government not to touch India's gold reserves in England in meeting sterling obligations.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL

Second Reading Passed

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The House of Commons by 297 votes to 238 has passed the second reading of the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

Unemployed Demonstration Broken Up In Liverpool.

SECRET MEETING OF COMMUNISTS AND I. L. P. FOR UNITED FRONT.

DOWN WITH "STARVATION GOVT."

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Fifty thousand people joined the great unemployment demonstration in Glasgow on Wednesday night. The demonstrators marched through the principal parts of the city to Glasgow Green where after they were addressed by a number of speakers and the "Red Flag" was sung the meeting dispersed.

Women carrying children joined in the procession raising the shouts of "Down with the Starvation Government."

WHOLE POLICE FORCE ON DUTY.

All available Police was summoned on duty to control the traffic, but for hours together traffic on the main thoroughfare was held up for miles long. The demonstrators protest against the decision to stop the weekly dole of the three shillings.

LIVERPOOL DEMONSTRATION BROKEN UP.

A procession of 6000 unemployed was broken up by the Police at Liverpool, shop-windows were smashed, hundreds were trampled upon and many wounded were removed to the hospital and six were put under arrest. This was the sequel to the march of the unemployed to the city to obtain work.

Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary has received a letter from British Columbia headed "Safety First Always." The writer forwards four shillings instructing Mr. Thomas to open an account in the Post Office and adding "Of course, if I make further entries and withdrawals, I shall forward account book directly to the Post Office."

REDS AND I. L. P. SECRET MEETING.

A secret meeting of the Communist and I. L. P. was held last night to organise the greatest possible mass resistance to the economic plan of the Government. The meeting broke before the resolution urging united immediate action was passed.

Only 22 persons closely associated with the respective party Executives including four M. P.'s were present. Mr. Maxton appealed for a united front of Communists and I. L. P.'s.

KIRKWOOD HECKLED.

The Communists heckled Mr. Kirkwood as disloyal to principles and a betrayer to the cause. Mr. Fenner Brockway, though he agreed with the resolution, thought it better to allow lapse of time to enable further discussion. Although the meeting lasted for over three hours, it had to be suddenly broken off as the lights were off owing to the lateness of the hour. It is understood that another meeting would be held with the object of cementing relationship between the Communist Party and the I. L. P.

MONSTER MOBILISATION OF UNEMPLOYED.

Deputation To Wait Upon Commons.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Under the auspices of the National Unemployed Workers Association and International Labour Defence Committee Monster Mobilisation of workers is fixed for Sunday next in Hyde Park to march to Thames Embankment from all parts of London to protest against "National" Government economy plan.

The Unemployed workers deputation is going to wait upon the House of Commons on Tuesday and submit their demands back by nearly a million workers.

Postal Staff Threaten To Revolt.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

According to "Reynold's Illustrated News" the British Postal workers are on the eve of a rebellion threatening to offer organised resistence to recent wage cut. To protest against Government decision they are holding meeting at Westminster next week.

To Break Australia England Flight Record.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Wyndham (Australia)—Kingsford Smith took off at two this morning on an attempt to beat the record Australia-England flight. Conditions were perfect. —Reuter.

QUIET AT SRINAGAR

Funeral Procession Passes Off Peacefully

SHRINAGAR, Sept. 24.

The day passed off peacefully yesterday, although for some time the police and military faced a tense situation.

Large congregations of Muslims near Juma Masjid and in stary spots insisted on taking a procession of the three dead bodies. At first the Juma Masjid mob desired that the procession should go through the principal streets to Lalmandi and when this was not permitted it put forth a suggestion to take the procession to the Palace. This also was prohibited and the crowd was warned of the consequences if they disobeyed authority. Later they agreed to intern the dead in the adjoining burial ground and a procession was thus permitted after which the mob dispersed peacefully.—A. P.

A PEACEFUL DAY.

The following communique has been issued.—

Inspite of threats of violence, and threatening attitude of a mob which collected at the Juma Masjid the day passed off peacefully yesterday at Shrinagar and the dead bodies were taken direct to the Naqshbandi grave yard and buried without any disturbance.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN TO SEE MAHATMA TO-DAY.

—:o:—

British Ministers Fear Gandhiji May Break Away From Conference Anytime.

MUSLIM DELEGATES VEERING ROUND CONGRESS VIEW.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

In political circles here it is generally believed Lord Irwin's discussions with Gandhiji tomorrow are the result of consultation between the British Ministers and the ex-Viceroy. Lord Irwin will again play his role of the peace-maker and endeavour to impress upon Gandhiji not to precipitate matters by demanding from the British Ministers a declaration of policy on the Indian issue.

GANDHIJI AND BRITISH FEARS

The British Government fear that Gandhiji may break away from the Conference anytime next week in the absence of any declaration from them. The British Ministers are determined to put off the statement until the issue of safeguards was discussed. Moreover they are awaiting Gandhiji's position os the Congress demand for an inpartial tribunal to examine British debt. It is likely that Gandhiji will be ready with his case carefully prepared by Indian economic experts now in London.

GANDHIJI—AGAKHAN POURPARLERS

Gandhiji saw Agakhan in Ritz Hotel last night when Sir M. Shafi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and other Muslim delegates were present. It is understood that the Muslim communalists are retracing their steps and are prepared to join Gandhiji if the Congress demand were rejected by the British Ministers.

As an alternative they desire to assure Gandhiji that if he were prepared to concede their at points even for a specific period they as constitutionalists cannot join the Civil Disobedience Movement but as armed neutralists will show their sympathy to the Congress movement and will not support Government.

Chaplin-Mahatma Meeting.

"DAILY WORKER'S" WAILS

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Apropos Charlie Chaplin praying with Mahatma the "Daily Worker" bewails the fact that "Charlie, the pathetic battered little figure, the so-called friend of the struggling workers, has given place to Charlie, the wealthy actor, the honoured friend and ally of every exploiter and imperialist in the Capitalist world."

Sir A. Hydari & Finance Sub-Committee

(Special To The "Chronicle")

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is understood that Sir Akbar Hydari will be chairman of the Princes' Indian States group in the Finance Sub-Committee of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

Other members representing the Indian States on the Finance Sub-Committee will be Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari.—Reuter.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.
On Page 5.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A really competent DYER and BLEACHER well-versed both in theoretical and practical work in his line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the AGENTS, the Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain (C. I.).
A 3676

WANTED—STUDENTS Seeking Employments. For particulars send two annas stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5896

WANTED for the Cantonment Board Office, Deolali, one CLERK and TYPIST, pay Rs. 45 p.m. must be matriculate of a recognised university. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 1st October, 1931. AMAR SINGH, Executive Officer, Cantonment Board, Deolali."
A 3677

THE CHENOLY HOSIERY WORKS Cannanore, wants TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and LOCAL AGENTS to canvass orders for their famous hosiery goods in commercial centres on commission basis. Liberal discounts to wholesalers.
A R5823

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R5862

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

REQUIRED—SERVICES of educated practical chrome woollen dyer. Pay upto Rs. 200 according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Carpet Manufacturers, Amritsar.
A R 5889

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 600

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—4 Mules Asa Less Ltd., Make year 1914, gauge 2 5/8." Steel carriage, 470 spindles, 6¼" stretch equipped with latest Casablanca, High Draft System, in working order. Apply P. O. Box No. 469, Fort, Bombay.
N R5872

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd October, 1931, to the 10th October, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June 1931, payable on the 23rd October, 1931, to ordinary Share-holders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 2nd day of October, 1931.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Assistant Secretary
24th September, 1931.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR constructing Water Closets and Washing Places at Mumbadevi Road will be received not later than 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1931.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th September, 1931.
3675

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR. (Entrance from Dean Lane), Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1931, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.).

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the Year, ended 31st March, 1931.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(v) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16TH day of September to the 7TH day of October, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager
Bombay, 28th August 1931.
3536

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAHOMED, has agreed to purchase the land and premises known, as Agars or salt pans, situate in Pot Tukadi Karanja, Taluka Uran, belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 13th day of July, 1931, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, pursuant to the directions contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office, at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—The undermentioned salt pans or Agar, situate in the Pot Tukadi Karanja, Taluka Uran, in the Sub-District of Karanja, District Colaba:—

(a) Salt pans or Agar called Sonkar alias Ghatacha, containing 375 1/4 kundis and bounded, on or towards the East by a piece of Government vacant ground; on or towards the West by Government Jisadkhar; on or towards the North by the Agar of Hormusji Maneckji and on or towards the South by Government vacant ground.
(b) Salt pans or Agar called Sonmogra, containing 143 kundis bounded, on or towards the East and West by Government vacant land; on or towards the North by Agar called Siri and on or towards the South by a channel.
(c) Salt pans or Agar called Sipri, containing 2 kundis, some of which adjoins the kundies now or late belonging to Mahomed Jafferbin Goolam Hassan Dadoo Chandia, Vangbat Thakore, Salauddin and Malangkhan.
(d) Salt pans or Agar called Katekhan, bearing Nos. 39 and 40. The said No. 39, containing 111 kundis some of which adjoins the Government ground, and the kundies now or late belonging to Pandu Keshav Thakkar, Hiroo Vithoo Kalia Pandu Thakkar, Junjia Hari Thakore and Dharam Chawja, No. 40, containing 4 1/2 kundies some of which adjoins the kundis now or late belonging to Dadu Balaji, Kothari Kuttra, Teckchand Motichand Changa Katchpar Thakore, and Dadu Bavaji.
(e) Salt pans or Agar called Khadabuj containing 117 kundies, bounded, on or towards the East and West by Khadi; on or towards the North by Agar called Khatekhar No. 41 and on or towards the South by the Agar called Katekhar No. 39. The abovementioned Agar or salt pans includes water holes, water passages, salt platforms and chokeys standing or lying therein.

SECONDLY: — Undermentioned Batty, fields, situate in the Pot Tukdi Karanja, Taluka Uran, in the Sub-District of Karanja, District Colaba:—

(a) All that piece or parcel of Batty fields, called Rokar vila in Uran Taluka, admeasuring six acres and 16 gunthas bearing the survey and pot numbers mentioned below. The revenue payable in respect thereof is Rs. 21-8-0 per annum on the total area of 6 Acres and 16 Gunthas as under and bounded as follows:—that is, on or towards the East by the field called Bendkhal, on or towards the West by the field called Palhi, on or towards the North by the salt field called Mithagar and on or towards the South by Government saltish ground: Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers are as follows:—

3 (6 & 7), 16 (1), 18 (2), 30 (5), 32 (1), 35 (6), 38 (2), 93 (2), 94 (3), 99 (2), 110 (3), 113 (2), 116 (8), 118 (3), 119 (2), 120 (3), 123 (5 and 6), 127 (2), 129 (2), 131 (3), 132 (6), 137 (2), 138 (1), 146 (4 and 9), 147 (1), 148 (5), 151 (7 and 11), 158 (1), 159 (4), 163 (9), 170 (2), 178 (4), 184 (2 and 5).

(b) All that piece or parcel of Kharab consisting 11 Batty fields, called jerat in Uran Taluka, admeasuring 30 acres and 12 1/4 gunthas, bearing Survey and Pot Numbers mentioned below. The revenue payable in respect thereof is Rs. 49-9-0 per annum on the total area of 30 acres and 12 1/2 gunthas. Survey Nos. and Pot. Nos. are as follows:—

48 (1), 52 (1 and 2), 54 (1), 56 (1), 61 (1), 62 (1), 71 (1), 72 (1), 74 (1), 76 (1), 37 (1 and 2), 41 (1), 55 (2 and 3).

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3650.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the INDAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the BHAGIRATH SPINNING AND WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office at Jalgaon, District East Khandesh in the Province of Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of September, 1931, was presented to the Court by Shrikissan Shrilal of Shendurni, Taluka Jamner, District East Khandesh, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Honourable Court on the 2nd day of November 1931, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated 24th day of September, 1931.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY AND CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
65, Esplanade Road,
Bombay No. 1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL REHMAN EBRAHIMBHAI, the proving Executor of the last Will of EBRAHIMBAI KARMALIBHAI, deceased, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors old No. 175, New No. 13681, Old Survey Nos. 344-345 and New Survey Nos. 1|3462 and 2|3461 and Cadastral Survey No. 1314 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 7165 and Street Nos. 22-24 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Delisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Ayshabai Alpida Ismailji and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1931.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3673

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes The Love Market
GEORGE BANCROFT
In
"Ladies Love Brutes"
The Iron Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Great Detective Drama
"ALIBI"
A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax
Featuring
AUSTIN TREVOR

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Irresistible as ever
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 19th and FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1931, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD.

From its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road; from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cawasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e. towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Churney Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.

Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Kemp's Corner, Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.

Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, and New Queen's Road

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.

Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road, and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.

Via New Queen's Road, Lamington Road, over Frere Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Poly Clinic Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face South East of the Gymkhana Boat Club house upto the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic'.

The order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay. 9th September, 1931.
3629

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD AND VARSOWA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor of the Will of Bai SOONABAI, widow of Limjibhoy Dinshaw Davar, deceased, and on account of the Estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

ALL those pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road, admeasuring about 302 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 4472, 5339, New Survey No. 6452, Cadastral Survey No. 293, 294 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 1042 (1), Street Nos. 4-6, and bounded on the West by the property of Sulleman Hafee Cassum and others; on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road; on the North by Varsowa Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor, at their Office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Madan Theatres Ltd.
Have much pleasure in announcing
A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION
In
PRICES
of Admission to their
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
and
EMPIRE THEATRE
with effect from SATURDAY, 26th Sept. 1931.
NEW RATES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2/4, 1/2, -/9, -/4.
Inclusive of Tax.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession certificate in respect of certain securities, standing in the name of NAROTAMDAS HARJIWANDAS and others and debts belonging to Narotamdas Harjivandas or Narotumdas Hurjivandas, of Bulsar and Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Talaja at the time of his death. ..... Deceased.

NAGARDAS NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine-hundred and thirty one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 9th day of September, 1931.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
3679

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months' showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

N B.—Award of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month
By learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 2½ pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
Saturday 26th Sept. 1931 at 4 p.m.
"WIDHILIKHIT"
Sun., 27th Sept. 1931, at 3-30 P.M.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVANATAK MANDALI.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xNagato Maru	5901	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	5 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,

*Do not carry Passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.
Chichibu Maru	22000	28 Oct.	3 Nov.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, Phone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN".

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting at Azad Maidan to protest against present financial policy. Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside Sardar Vallabhbhai and prominent businessmen to address.

Mr. C. N. Vakil's lecture on Currency Crisis Hall of School of Economics and Sociology, University Buildings, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

S. S. "Cathay" with mails for England sails at 1 p.m.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES 1931-32—Mr. B. K. Rajwade will deliver lecture V of his course of lectures on 'Words In Rigveda' in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment in the Convocation Hall to-day (Friday) at 5/15 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday at 9 p.m (S. T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union and a social evening will be held at the Union Hall to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MUSLIM SPORTING CLUB.

The Muslim Sporting Club's match announced to be played today is postponed till Tuesday.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

To-day's functions are as under: J. K. Buildings, Gamdevi—6 p.m.—Lecture.

Dattatraya (Javji) Buildings.—4 p.m.—"Mantrajagar", 8 p.m.—immersion.

Another Protest Against Press Bill.

Under the auspices of Ram Garhia Akali Dal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Chawpaty, under the presidentship of Sirdar Inder Singh, President Same Dal to protest against the new Press Bill.

PRESENT CURRENCY CRISIS.

Mr. C. N. Vakil's Lecture.

A series of two lectures on the Present Currency Crisis will be delivered under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology by Professor C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics to-day (Friday) and Saturday, (26th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. each day in the Lecture Hall of the School, University Buildings, South Wing, opposite Mahendra Mansions. The lectures are open to the public.

THREAT OF SUSPENSION OF MALKAPUR MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent)

MALKAPUR, Sept. 24.

Government has threatened Malkapur Municipality with suspension, as the financial position of the Committee is considered to be bad. It is said that the Committee has absolutely no balance in hand, and all payments are still to be made for nearly last four months.

At a public meeting held in Poona under the auspices of the Dhangar Seva Sangh and the Dhangar Bhagini Seva Mandal, it was resolved to request H. H. Shree Tukojirao Maharaja Holkar to return to India and take part in public activities.

WEAKLY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Sept. 24.

Following is the Special Weekly Weather report for the week ending September 23:—

Rainfall during the week was in moderate to large excess in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and normal in Burma.

In connection with northwestward passage of the low pressure wave from the Central Bay of Bengal to the Central Provinces fairly widespread rain accompanied by thunderstorm fell in and near Deccan throughout the week. Rainfall also extending into Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces on the last three days.

With the strengthening of the monsoon in the South Bay of Bengal conditions became unsettled in the Central Bay and a depression formed by the 22nd morning with the central region near latitude 18 degrees nrth and longitude 88 degrees East. The depression did not move appreciably during the next 24 hours—A. P.

Track-Notes From Poona.

(BY "HAPHAZARD".)

Buland (Walker) and Aveline (Riding Boy) were exercised over a mile. The former finished very strongly.

Under the guidance of Burn, Welcome Gift negotiated a mile and a quarter. Very satisfactorily, but a bad starter.

Melesigenes (Easton) proved superior to Westerham (Whiteside) in a nine furlongs gallop. He is in nice trim.

Facino (Clarke) strode out freely and well in mile and a quarter spin. A fit gelding.

Roman Roue (Brace) accompanied his stable mate in a mile run. The first named finished better.

Pandoras Box (Marrable) strode out freely in a mile and a quarter. She is improving steadily.

Shri Narayan (Obaid) and Star of India (Riding Boy) jumped out together for a six furlongs burst. The first named finished very strongly.

Pobelda (Clarke) put up an impressive display when galloped over the six furlongs. Likely to find a winning opportunity before the season closes.

Jebel Druse (Davison) had the measure of Niggar Minstrel (Riding Boy) in a six furlongs burst.

Flourish (Harding) and Birdwood (Riding Boy) were saddled for a six furlongs dasa. The former finished well enough to suggest that he will be troubling the judge snortly.

Golden Trail (Bowley) gave all round satisfaction when sent out for a six furlongs gallop. A good gallop.

Romanesco (Brace) and Lowland Rider (McQuade) contested a mile. The latter moving well enough to warrant an eye being kept on him.

Avanti (Obaid) Vijayakumar (Bhimrao) and Little Bob (Riding Boy) All jumped out together for mile and a quarter pace. The first named moved very strongly.

Thaxted (Howell) covered mile and a quarter, going fairly well.

Gamvros (Clarke) went well in mile and a quarter run, but fond of heavy going.

Arthur (Harding) had the assistance of Black Bess (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former proved superior.

Red Astrachan (Riding Boy) travelled mile and a quarter at 3/4 pace in attractive style. Fair.

Sarkha (Easton) went really well for six furlongs. She is on the up-grade.

Amij (Brace) pleased in his fast work over six furlongs. Fair.

Empire (Clarke) did six furlongs in nice style.

Shahana (Obaid) and Zeebar (Bhimrao) were out for a six furlongs dash. The former finished better.

Black King (Whiteside) did a fair gallop over six furlongs.

Yawir Avar (Beshman) and Riyad II (Whiteside) contested a six furlongs run. The former proved superior

Vershan (Brace) impressed in a dash over six furlongs. The bay has splendid speed and should be a "good" thing when he starts again.

Molly King (Howell) Traversed a sharp six furlongs. Quite satisfactory.

Funny Face (C. Hoyt) did a pace and a quarter. He travelled well enough to suggest that he is in nice trim.

Yona (Riding Boy) did a mile and a quarter pace in nice style.

Ghaflah (Howell) did mile and a quarter at a good speed. The mare's work has been satisfactory.

Jassir (Black) did a rattling mile and a quarter in nice style. One to follow again.

HORSES WORTH NOTING.

Buland, EMPIRE, FACINO, VERSHAN, POBEIDA, ARTHUR, FLOURISH TINDER GEE, AVELINE, YOUNG AVAR, GHAFLA and JASSIR.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN RETRENCHMENT.

All Indians Picked Out For 'Demotion.'

RAILWAY SPOKESMAN REPUDIATES FEDERATION CASE.

That the drastic retrenchment carried out in the G. I. P. Railway had resulted in hardships on the ticket collecting staff in regard to leave was the grievance put forward by Mr. S. C. Joshi who represented the cause of the workers before the Railway Court of Inquiry which re-assembled in the Secretariat on Thursday. Mr. W. T. Griffiths, Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, denied this allegation.

Another important witness examined for the Railway Administration was Major Wagstaff, officer on special duty on the Railway Board who stoutly defended the retrenchment policy of the railway. The fact that senior men in service were discharged and junior men were kept, in the opinion of the Major did not involve any favouritism.

MR. JOSHI'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. W. J. Griffiths was cross-examined by Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Joshi asked witness whether in carrying out retrenchment, the proportion between the ordinary staff and the additional staff had been maintained in order to ensure that each ticket collector got his leave regularly.

The witness replied that the principle observed was to keep an additional staff to relieve those on leave.

WHY INDIANS ALONE WERE 'DEMOTED.'

Mr. Griffiths then gave an explanation to Sir J. B. Kanga, who represented the Railway administration, regarding the facts revealed by Mr. S. C. Joshi before the Court the previous day. Mr. Joshi had stated that Indians were not admitted into the "A" grade of the ticket collecting staff but that it was reserved only for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. In 1929, the ban on Indians was removed and 16 Indians were promoted from the lower grade to the higher grade. But as soon as the retrenchment came all these Indians were "demoted" to the lower grade. But 3 Anglo-Indians who were demoted into the lower grade on account of retrenchment, were taken back into the higher grade within a week of the demotion.

The witness stated that the reason for taking back the 3 Anglo-Indians into the higher grade was that two of them were seniors in the grade while the third was substituted, because a European ticket collector was reduced from that grade. They wanted to take back into the higher grade one from among the Indians but the Chief Traffic Officer ruled that it should be decided on seniority.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF.

Major H. W. Wagstaff, Officer on Special Duty for the Railway Board then gave evidence for the Railway administration.

Mr. Ross Masood (Member of the Court): Is it possible for a man to go on working for 10 years and yet be on the temporary staff?—Yes it is possible. My own experience is that owing to the inducement of higher wages, many men prefer to be on the temporary staff rather than on the permanent staff.

Mr. Ross Masood: The only disadvantage for the temporary staff is the insecurity of service?—Yes.

Can you say how much more wages are received by the temporary staff over the permanent?—The temporary man generally gets about 10 per cent. more wages than the permanent.

Sir J. B. Kanga: So you don't agree with the Federation that the temporary staff should be compensated as permanent employees?—I don't see how you can put them on the same footing as the permanent employees. They have been recruited on a different footing and should be treated differently.

ALLEGATIONS OF FAVOURITISM.

Is it a fact that among those retrenched 55 per cent are those who have put in less than 3 years service?—Yes.

Witness also admitted that only 25 per cent. of those who had served for 10 years and more had been retrenched.

Witness did not agree with the Federation that discrimination and favouritism was involved in the policy of discharging senior men and keeping junior men in service. The Railway being a commercial organisation its test was efficiency. If junior men were found very efficient and senior inefficient the policy followed was to sack the seniors.

Mr. Venkatrama Sastri (Member of the Court): The Federation says that there has been favouritism because you discharged older men and kept the younger ones?—The argument cut both ways. It may be stated from our point of view that if younger men were sent it would have been favouritism. The test is efficiency.

Mr. Sastri: think it has not been the contention of the Federation that inefficient men should be kept in service!

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court met after lunch Major Wagstaff continued his evidence and stated that he could not agree with the Railwaymen's Federation that 35,000 more men would have to be engaged if the railways wanted to put into operation the Washington and Geneva Contentions. His own estimate was that about 9,500 men were required for the purpose. The witness also repudiated the contention of the Federation that retrenchment had resulted in improper conditions of work. On the other hand the conditions of work were better now than before the retrenchment.

QUESTION OF DEMOTION.

To further questions witness replied that 4,362 men were demoted in all railways as recommended by the Railway Board. Excepting a few cases the demotion was not carried out on economic grounds but because it was found that these posts were not necessary and hence abolished. The witness denied the allegation made by the Federation that the terms allowed to the retrenched staff were not generous. In his opinion the terms offered to them were reasonable looking to the present times.

The Court then adjourned till Friday.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE FUND.

URGENT NEED FOR MONEY.

Committee's Appeal To Bombay's Citizens.

The Secretary, M. N. Roy Defence Committee writes:

The Bombay Roy Defence Committee has been able to secure the co-operation of the Bombay Youth League in addition to other organisations as mentioned already in the observance of the "Roy Week". The detailed programme of the week is being drawn up and will be issued for publication in due course.

Looking to the response so far accorded to the Defence Committee's appeal for funds the Committee feels gratified to say that a very large number of people are genuinely interested in the case of Comrade Roy and are anxious to help his defence as far as possible. But the difficulty which the Committee is experiencing is that it has so far been able to enlist the services of only a few volunteers and is not, therefore, in a position to tap all the sources. The Committee appeal to all patriotic young men to come forward in their hundreds actively to help the Committee in the collection of funds. The Committee requests all those gentlemen who are desirous to subscribe to the Defence Fund not to wait for volunteers to come to their door but to be good enough to send their quota to Miss Maniben Kara, Secretary, Defence Committee, Pushpa Mansion, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

Funds are urgently needed for the defence of Comrade Roy. It is confidently hoped that the generous public of Bombay will realise the implications of the prosecution of Roy and make liberal contributions to the Defence Fund.

"CHARKA NAD"

Youthful Amateur Stage Drama.

Under the auspices of the Sarwajanik Ganeshotsawa Sangh, Worli, the Rastra Premi Mandal, Bombay, enacted the drama performance of "Charka-Nad on Wednesday Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. was invited on the occasion who much appreciated the acting and singing of Miss Lanw Rane as "Snehalata." Among the other youthfull actresses the acting of Miss Dhurandhar was applauded. After a vote of thanks by Miss Keshar Vadke on behalf of the Sangh and presenting a medal to the Mandal, the function was brought to a close.

RAILWAY COURT OF ENQUIRY

Indians And Anglo-Indians In Service.

Mr. W. J. Griffiths, Divisional Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, was cross-examined by Mr. S. C. Joshi, when the Railway court of Inquiry met on Wednesday. The questions related to the retrenchment carried out among ticket collectors on the railway.

Replying to Mr. Joshi's queries witness stated that prior to 1929 there were two grades of ticket collectors. They were "A" grade and "B" grade. Only Europeans and Anglo-Indians were admitted into the first grade while Indians were only admitted into the latter grade. In 1929 this discrimination was abolished with the result that about 16 Indians were promoted from the lower grade to the higher grade.

When the retrenchment came all the 16 Indians were demoted to the lower grade.

Mr. Joshi: Is it a fact that three Anglo-Indians who were demoted from the higher grade to the lower during retrenchment were taken back in the higher grade within a week? They were taken back in the higher grade because they were seniors and the Indians were junior in service.

Mr. Joshi: On what basis do you fix their seniority? They were admitted into the grade before all the others who are demoted.

Earlier the witness admitted that owing to reorganisation 21 posts in the permanent staff and about 10 from the relieving staff were reduced.

The court rose for the day.

'STATUS QUO' TO BE MAINTAINED.

No Re-Distribution Of Corporation Seats.

REPORT TO BE RECORDED

After three days' deliberations, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, recorded the report regarding distribution of seats at their meeting on Thursday.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the report of the Land Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the question of sub-division of Wards and distribution of seats and certain other matters in connection with Municipal elections.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin moved to approve and adopt the report.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved the first amendment to approve of the report except the recommendation regarding the redistribution of seats and that the President be requested to address Government in regard to the question of abolition of co-opted councillors.

The second amendment was moved by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai to represent to Government on the question of abolition of co-opted councillors.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara moved the third amendment to delete from the report the recommendations regarding the abolition of the ticket system and the issue of slips to voters by municipal staff only.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved the fourth amendment to record the report.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta complained against the present system which gave more representations to certain wards and less to others. As long as the principle of adult franchise did not find approval, voters' list ought not to be the sole criterion in assigning seats.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee once again emphasised that the councillors should look to the interests of the city as a whole and not of individual wards.

The Commissioner urged the House to accept the report. In regard to co-option of councillors, he suggested "one man, one vote" to cumulative voting.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the fifth amendment to approve the report, subject to the retention of the voting and issuing of slips by candidates and that the redistribution of seats should be on the basis of poulation.

Mr. P. J. Murzban appealed to the House to settle their differences and arrive at a compromise otherwise the Council and the Government would enforce other methods. He moved the sixth amendment to adopt the report and to have 'one man one vote' for co-option on the line of the Standing Committee.

A closure was moved at this stage and the amendment of Sir V. A. Dabholkar was carried as a substantive proposition. A poll was demanded and it was declared carried by 38 votes against 25 votes.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Patna Bomb Case Accused.

PATNA, Sept. 21.

A sentence of transportation for life was passed to-day by the Sessions Judge upon Hazarilal who was charged with murder and with offences under the Explosive Substances Act and the Indian Arms Act in connection with the recent bomb outrage at Patna, as a result of which Sub-Inspector Ram Narain Singh was killed and Head Constable Brindranath Sen received serious injuries.

On the charge of murder, however, the Judge disagreed with the Jury and referred the case to the High Court.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismial Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	6.39
To-day's Opening Rate	6.60
Difference	+.21
To-day's Closing Rate	6.20.
Difference	—.19
Broach Expectations Rs.	163-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	4.37
To-day's Opening	4.44
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.02
Difference	+.65

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 24.

Silver Ready	15 7/8
Lower	0 6 0
Silver Forward	16 3/8
Lower	0 6 0

Tone of Market:—China sold.

SAVE OUR GOLD.

(From A Correspondent.)

Sir George Schuster has come out with a statement saying that the Ordinance of September 21, will now be terminated, since the currency policy announced by the Secretary of State on Monday is now to be carried out. The Ordinance, as will be remembered, relieved the Government of its obligations to sell gold or sterling under clause 5 of the Currency Act 1927, but as the Government have now decided to link rupee on sterling and will, therefore, be obliged to sell sterling for this purpose, the Ordinance has necessarily to go and another Ordinance has been issued to authorise Government to sell sterling. Presumably it also becomes necessary to suspend the other clause of the Currency Act 1927 which makes the rupee equivalent to 8.4 grains of gold.

Government have not stated what powers they have taken to control exchange transactions. It is, however, very significant that the obligation to sell sterling is to be limited for fulfilment of obligations incurred before September 21 and to requirements for genuine trade purposes. There is a shrewd suspicion in the market that most of the British exchange banks carry an oversold position, and it is because of their resentment at the Ordinance of September 21, as voiced by the "Times of India" two days back as a breach of faith, that Government have presumably, under the pressure of the head offices of the exchange banks in London been compelled to supply them with cover at, of course, the expense of the gold and sterling reserves of India. This most sinister move to make us a party to virtual day-light loot of our reserves must be most strenuously resisted. The latest advices from London suggest that the dollar-sterling cross rate has dipped to 3.9p which means the rupee stands at 14.5d. gold. The intention appears to be so visibly conspicuous that it hardly needs elaboration. The need has urgently arisen for all India to stand up and prevent this open burgling of our gold reserves.

"SAVE OUR GOLD."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There can be no greater service rendered to our country at present than that people should be educated to realise the calamity that awaits them from any further losses of our gold resources. When the Governor-General issued his Ordinance on Monday last every one for the moment thought that at last justice was going to be done and that Indian currency would in future be regulated only in the interests of India. But the statement before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee by the Secretary of State for India that "It has been decided to maintain the present currency standard on a sterling basis.....The Government of India will, accordingly, continue the policy under which stability in terms of sterling has been secured" would seem to be in all respects in contradiction with the original intention of the Government of India as explained in their Ordinance. The only way in which Sir Samuel Hoare's "threat" can be put into effect, and that too only for a limited period of time, is by further depletion of our gold resources and Mr. A. D. Shroff has rendered a distinct service by his timely warning to start a "Save Our Gold" movement. I would suggest that every possible means be taken to impress upon our people the great harm to us that will follow if Government adopts the policy outlined by Sir Samuel and that responsible commercial bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber etc., organise public meetings where the situation may be fully and clearly explained.—Yours, etc.

R. K. BOMANJI.

B.P.C.C. AND TRAMWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The Secretary, Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. writes:

A Committee consisting of Messrs. K F. Nariamn, S. A. Brelvi, V. C. Setalvad, M. V. Donde and Purshotum Tricumdas, had been appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the grievances of Tramway men and if possible to bring the settlement of the matter in dispute between the Tramway men and the Tramway Coy. The Committee will meet at the Congress House at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 26th inst.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar in appeal set aside the decision of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in which Savkabai Ramchandra Rajpurkar sued Sir Tokojirao, ex-Maharaja of Indore for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,84,000. Savkabai alleged that she and her daughter Kamlabai were mistresses of Sardar Tatiya Saheb Holkar, respondent's cousin, and that in 1915 they were induced by a certain officer acting under respondent's orders to go to Indore. After they went there, they were put into prison by the order of the respondent and Tatiya Saheb was also arrested. They were released in 1926 at the intervention of Government of India. In the meantime, it was alleged, the respondent took possession of her house in Bombay through his agents with all furnitures, articles and jewellery.

In the preliminary issues, Mr. Justice Wadia dismissed the suit holding that the defendent acted as a ruling prince and therefore did not furnish a cause of action. Their Lordships after hearing counsel's argument ordered a 'de novo' hearing.

TO SELL KHADDAR WORTH RS. 15,000 DURING GANDHI WEEK"

Bombay Suburban Congress Committee's Resolution.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee was held last Sunday in the Upnagreamp to consider the recent appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai for khadi sales during the "Gandhi Week". The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) In response to the call of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress president, to realive the sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs blocked up in the depots of the A.I.S.A. in the stocks of Khaddar, this meeting of the Bombay Suburban district Congress Committee resolves to sell khadder worth at least Rs. 15,000/ before the end of "The Gandhi Week" i.e. 8th October. In order to carry on this resolutions of the sale of Rs. 15,000/ worth of khadder this committee request the various village Congress Committees to concentrate on khadi sales alone in the respective programmes for the "Gandhi Week"

(2) This meeting also requests the various villege Congress Committees to make house to house khadder sales in all the villages and suburbs of the district in their jurisdiction. (3) This Committee entrusts the management and Organisation of the khadi sales during the "Gandhi Week" to Khadi Samiti of Upnagar camp. (4) This meeting in order to get cooperation of other institutions of the suburbs, invites them to push on khadi sales vigorously during the "Gandhi Week."

OLD MAN OF SIXTY CHARGED WITH RAPE

Bombay Corporator's Sensational Arrest.

Mr. Kanji Karamsy Master, a Municipal Councillor, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Wednesday night at his house on the charge of rape. He was directly taken to the Mazagon Police Court lock-up where he spent the night. It is alleged against Mr. Master that he raped a young girl of ten years.

He was placed before a magistrate and remanded to the police custody pending further enquiries. Mr. K. K. Master is over sixty years.

THE RIALTO
THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT NOVEL
EAST LYNNE
With
ANN HARDING, CONRAD NAGEL and CLIVE BROOK
Also Latest British Movietone News.

THE CAPITOL LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WHAT MAN SOWS—WOMAN REAPS!
JOHN BOLES in "SEED"
CHARLES G. NORRIS GREAT NOVEL.
Also SIDNEY & MURRAY in DIVORCE A LA CARTE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931.

BLEEDING INDIA

Sir George Schuster's announcement is not likely to assuage the ruffled feelings of the public, who have been suffering from terrible uncertainties during the last few days. For one thing, we repeat what we have said on more than one occasion previously. It is surprising that Sir George Schuster should not have been activated by the same motives, which prompted the National Government in the United Kingdom to apply the axe in a businesslike spirit and which enabled Mr. Snowden to declare to the world that the British budget had been balanced, and in view of that, everybody, who distrusted the fabric of British financial life, would be in the wrong. There is a promise that such a statement is coming on Monday. We have no desire to pre-judge what may be done, but we would like to mention in advance that this is not the time for half-measures, so far as economy is concerned. The foundation of all confidence in the ultimate solvency of Government arises from retrenchment, and if the alien administrators cannot do their duty to this country, because the cut is going to affect their pockets, the Indian demand for complete financial control, as voiced by Mahatma Gandhi in London, would have been more than justified. We are glad that the Finance Member has declared that there is no reason for alarm so far as the deposits of people in the banks are concerned, that the Imperial Bank has been instructed to help the other banks and that Government are pledged to stand with the Imperial Bank in this task. We are also glad that the inane policy of closing the banks for three days, which is at the root of the alarm generally felt all round, is to be definitely abandoned, and banks are to re-open to-day.

On the main issue with regard to the ratio, Sir George Schuster's announcement only fulfils the worst fears that had been raised. Having abandoned in their own country the bogey of stability of any kind, English administrators in this country desire to pitch on the rupee to the sterling. That in this desire they are actuated with good-will towards India, is much less probable than that they are aiming at using India's economic strength to bolster up their own exchanges and their own financial position, which is becoming worse every day. In the first instance we were told that the gold exchange standard was not only as good as the gold standard but better. We have now witnessed the hollowness of that claim, but the unrepentant bureaucrats of Simla and Whitehall would once more attempt to throw dust in the eyes of this country by now putting forward the plea that it is good for India for the Indian rupee to be fixed in terms of the British sterling. This is in the face of the devastating fall in the value of the sterling and of the unparalleled cataclysm, in which that currency is itself involved. The announcement of Sir George Schuster is followed by the issue of another Ordinance, which with all its restrictions, will, in its actual working, lead to the depletion of India's Gold Reserves. India must now be prepared to be further bled of her resources, which are going to be sacrificed in making certain that the rupee does not depart from the accepted ratio of 1/6d. with sterling. Is it an objective worth the sacrifice, which this country is going to be called upon? Already in every market there are uncertainties overhanging, and all business has ceased to be bona fide business and has become a pure speculation in exchange. To this condition is to be added the horrible uncertainties of the position, which would arise, if and when Government have used up the resources, which they are parading. They have declared in the United Kingdom how much gold there is behind the Indian currency, and now they have declared in the Assembly how much silver they have against the note issue. Large as these resources are, they are not unlimited and they are certainly, in our opinion, not equal to the strain that may be put on them if there is a speculative orgy not merely in dealings in foreign currency, but in dealings in every other commodity. Prices have been definitely disturbed. Whether the upward trend, which they have adopted from the feeling that the ratio had finally broken down, will be maintained or not, we cannot say, but, in the meanwhile, proper basis for trading has been destroyed. It will take the community in India long to reach that basis again. The overhanging anxiety with regard to their deposits, which has been unnecessarily created, has to be cleared up first. The liquidations in the bullion market until the next settlement have got to come off. The stock exchanges have to open and to reach some kind of working basis, instead of wild and unparalleled fluctuations, which have been recently witnessed.

When all these difficult conditions have passed away, the position of trade has to be considered and we frankly ask if now that India's exchanges are already fluctuating with reference to all countries except the United Kingdom, there is any important public object served in restricting such fluctuations with reference to sterling. We feel that Sir George Schuster is sacrificing India's real interests for fulfilling any direct or indirect promise that he may have made to the exchange banks, which brought either their own, or their clients' moneys for being invested in the Treasury Bills. Because these moneys have got to go back at or near 1/6d. the proper adjustment of trade should not be allowed to be made and the rupee should not be allowed to be settled at its real value after all! The other reason, which, had been mentioned, still stands in spite of what Sir Victor Sasoon may say, and no one can overlook the jubilation of the "Morning Post" that the linking of the rupee to the sterling will favour British exports to India at the expense of other nations. Everybody in the world is to be favoured, it seems to us, at the expense of India. Not only do we see the bankruptcy of financial acumen in recent Government measures culminating in the declaration of Sir Samuel Hoare, the statement of Sir George Schuster and the latest Ordinance, but we see the sinister and grasping hand of English financiers using India for their own purposes recklessly and regardless of the real good of the people of this country. We endorse the spirited protest that has been made by Mahatma Gandhi in the name of the Congress and in the name of this country. Commercial associations, representing different trades and interests, have already followed with similar protest and to-day's public meeting at the Azad Maidan will give emphatic expression to these protests. It would appear that Indian opinion is still to count for nothing, in spite of the fact that members of Government at the last meeting of the Indian Federation said, with their tongue in their cheek, that they were merely preparing to hand over the financial and economic administration of this country in good condition to their successors. The policy they have actually adopted will in its working squeeze the last drop out of the lemon leaving absolute chaos for being handled by those, who come hereafter. The Government of India are put to their mettle, and we know that it is a difficult choice when they have to take measures for the good of India, which may not be altogether palatable and to the liking of those who control things at Whitehall. We would like very much to believe that they have protested against the barefaced declaration of Sir Samuel Hoare, but, alas, the deplorable fact remains that they have ultimately succumbed to the exigencies of British finance and once again have adopted a policy in contravention of Indian opinion and Indian interests.

MORE TALK.

The debate in the Federal Structure Committee continues to drag on its dreary length without anybody in the Committee or outside it being much the wiser for it. It is even doubtful if any member of the Committee knows clearly whether he is moving or if he is really moving forward at all. To the British Government, the party that is most responsible for this intolerable state of things, Mahatma Gandhi gave a timely gentle hint that no real progress is possible unless it declares its policy in unequivocal terms. But the hint has so far gone unheeded. Lord Sankey, indeed, appears to be well-meaning and earnest but most other British delegates seem more concerned with their respective party fortunes in the threatened economic and political crisis than with the Indian question. It may even be feared that the less scrupulous British politicians may attempt to exploit India to help Britain to tide over the crisis, of course, always professing to safeguard Indian credit and Indian interests in general. But it will not be long before they realise the temper of India of to-day. As regards the Government's policy on the Indian constitutional question, our Staff Correspondent has reason to believe that before the week is out Gandhiji will compel the Government to make an unambiguous announcement. For the present, as may be gathered from the trend of his main speeches, especially the last one to the Members of Parliament, he seems to be content with stressing the three basic principles of the Congress demand, that India's right to Independence must be unreservedly conceded, that this right is not incompatible with partnership with Britain on terms of equality and that such adjustments as may be necessary in the next few years must be demonstrably in Indian interests.

The discussion in the Committee is still on the question of representation to the Central Legislature, the latest point for discussion being whether the Central Legislature should be uni-cameral or bicameral. We have already expressed our view in favour of only one Chamber, and we are glad to note that Gandhiji's lead in that direction is being followed by many others. Even if in the Conference, as at present constituted, opinions should differ regarding the number of Houses of Legislature, it should be laid down emphatically by all Nationalists that the so-called Upper House should not be allowed to be a drag on the popular Chamber and must be definitely subordinated to it. Nor must it be allowed to be a preserve for money bags. A Second Chamber, if it is necessary at all, must be thoroughly democratic. If that point is conceded, as indeed it ought to be at the very outset, the question will then and then alone be best appreciated, whether a second democratic Chamber will not be a mere duplication of the first.

The most important points for discussion regarding the Central Legislature are the method of representing the States and their share of representation. The Princes very naively suggest that the former point is best left to their discretion as being a matter of detail. If the method of representation is a detail, it is a vital detail on which the very principle of democracy must depend. If the Princes' wish is complied with and if later they choose to nominate all or almost all the State represenattives, the latter will only be a substitute for the obstructionist official bloc which every body now wishes to do away with. The "Princes Nominees" bloc will be as much a menace to democracy as is the official bloc now. It is necessary for the Nationalists to insist that a fair number of State representations must be elected by the people of the States. Even more important is the question of the States' share of representation. The Maharaja of Bikaner is reported to have claimed for the States 50 per cent. representation in the Upper House and 33-1/3 per cent in the Lower House "irrespective of the number of States joining the Federation." On the very face of it this claim is utterly unreasonable and has been justly challenged by the speakers from British India including even such friends of the Princes as Mr. Sastri. Even if all the States should immediately join the Federation, they can claim on the population basis only 25 per cent. If more is conceded, it can only be at the expense of other sections of the country, which should not be penalised to accommodate the Princes. The claim for 50 per cent in the Upper House is flagrantly unjust, and one would like to know on what ground the Maharaja of Bikaner can possibly justify it. The injustice will be all the more patent if it is remembered that many if not all the State representatives in the Upper House are expected to be merely the nominees of the State Governments, that is, of the Princes. Even Mr. Sastri's compromise proposal of 40 per cent representation to the Princes in the Upper House is unreasonable as being far in excess of the population basis. However, the percentage should depend to a large extent on what number of representatives are elected by the people. To concede the Maharajahs' claim would be reducing Federation to a farce and democracy to a mockery.

'CHARKA CHALA CHALA KE'

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President and the right-hand man of Mahatma Gandhi, has once again appealed to his fellow-countrymen to celebrate the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti Week from 2nd to 8th October mainly by buying and hawking khaddar and thus clearing the accumulated stocks of khaddar and releasing the funds of the Spinners' Association for more extensive breadgiving work. The appeal deserves to be promptly and loyally responded to by all, especially by Congressmen, who are pledged to wear khaddar habitually and exclusively and to carry on the boycott of foreign cloth "through khaddar." It must be remembered, however, that it is not enough to contribute rupees or ornaments to the khaddar fund, though such contributions will be serviceable and duly appreciated. What is most necessary to place khaddar on a firm nation-wide basis is to popularise the use of khaddar among all classes of people. That is best done by hundreds and thousands of Congress leaders and lieutenants hawking khaddar among lakhs and millions of people.

Trifles.

Mr. Arthur Henderson was bitterly assailed by his followers and unrest in the Labour Camp is rapidly growing in the anti-Labour Press.

* * *

Questioned about Mr. Baldwin's view of progress at the Round Table Conference, leaders of Indian public opinion like Doctors Khan and Ambedkar and Sir M. Dadaboy, emphatically declared that they were doing their duty remarkably well.

* * *

It is announced that an all-World Muslim Congress will be held at Jerusalem in December, when it is expected, according to Mr. Shaukat Ali, the Muslim "delegates" to the R. T. C. will be able to attend it on their way back to India.

It is expected that the Congress will greatly gain from the experienced advice of these veterans.

* * *

In this connection I suggest that the Round Table Conference "Delegates" should propose the following resolutions on behalf of Indian Muslims:—

(1) In view of the change of heart on the part of Great Britain, personally testified to by Mr. Shaukat Ali and otherwise proved by British support for Sep—no, no, "Islam-in-India", the demand —always silly—about "Hands off Islam—outside-India" is now withdrawn.

* * *

(2) "Whereas the majority community in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Transjordania has not conceded rights to minorities as spiritually embodied in the standardised 14-point formula drawn up by Indian Muslims, this Congress definitely opposes grant of responsibility to those countries in any shape or form.

* * *

(3) "And whereas, similar indifference is evident in Turkey, Persia etc., this Congress hereby calls upon the Governments of these countries to surrender Responsibility at the Centre to—the "delegates" ought, I think, be open to suggestions. There are so many good and great Powers that are all deserving of the tremendous responsibility.

* * *

(4) "Whereas all the evils—if any—in the Muslim world are directly traceable to Mr. M. K. Gandhi the Congress calls upon all good Muslims and true to non-cooperate with the aforesaid Mr. Gandhi."

* * *

According to Reuter the MacDonald group of Labour members "has swelled by the accession of Mr. Derwent Hall-Caine".

Mr. Henderson and his fellow-survivors are, however, expected to bear up under the tragedy of the Labour Party's consequent collapse.

* * *

"London September 23.
Summer Time ends on October 3".

And I had been given to understand that the "National" Government had the situation well in hand!

THE NEW ORDINANCE

(By A. D. SHROFF)

The Governor-General has issued a new Ordinance called the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance 1931. It is in effect the restoration of the 18d. gold rupee as statutorily established by the Currency Act of 1927. I can hardly conceive of a more graphic illustration of the confusion in the minds of the financial pundits of Simla and Whitehall. On Monday we were authoritatively informed by Sir Samuel Hoare that the rupee will be maintained on the basis of sterling as stering having been divorced from gold it was out of the question to maintain the rupee at 18d. gold. Sir George Schuster informed the Assembly only this morning that this proposal will be carried out. And only a few hours after, he issues the Ordinance re-establishing the old 18d. gold ratio. If Sir Samuel Hoare's proposals were to be given effect to the first and indispensable step was to suspend that clause of the 1927 Currency Act which says that the rupee shall be equivalent to 8.475 grains of gold. The new Ordinance again prescribes regulations for sales of gold and sterling only to banks mentioned therein. It is also silent as to the rate at which gold or sterling will be sold. Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Currency Act 1927 says that the selling rate shall be equivalent to the amount of sterling required to purchase in London one tola of fine gold. What is that amount to-day when the dollar-sterling crass rate is "4.86! And it will vary every hour of the day. There is also no guarantee that a few banks may not be favoured and thus our slender gold and sterling reserves will be allowed to be virtually looted. Government are simply offering nine pence for four pence.

FLAGRANT BREACHES OF TRUCE TERMS

:o:

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO GOVT.

Gandhiji's Charge-Sheet Proved To The Hilt

The reply of the Government of India to Gandhiji's charge-sheet upholding strict observance of Truce terms in all provinces has been taken up as a challenge by the Congress.

In publishing the Congress rejoinder to Government in "Young India", Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel says:—

"The charge-sheet submitted to Government by Mahatma Gandhi on 21st July 1931 relating to breaches of the Delhi Settlement, being admittedly illustrative, did not include many complaints received by him till that date. Since the submission of the charge-sheet and publication of Government replies, numerous other complaints about breaches of the Settlement have been received by the Congress. But in the rejoinder to the Government reply, reference is being confined only to items contained in the original charge-sheet. The first instalment of the Congress rejoinder is being released for publication to-day. It deals only with the United Provinces and the Punjab. The rejoinder relating to the remaining provinces will be issued, as soon as detailed information called for is received. In view of the nature of most of the replies of Government, the rejoinder has had to be detailed, and therefore rather lengthy. It is, however, hoped that the material placed before the public will enable it to judge how far the replies given by Government are convincing and satisfactory."

Official Pretensions Exposed

Charges of breaches of the provisions of the Delhi Settlement and other complaints against Government made by Mahatma Gandhi, together with the Local Government's reply, and the rejoinder of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee.

The Local Government has denied many of the charges made on behalf of the Congress. Where facts are denied a long statement is necessary to explain them and to substantiate them. It has been felt that if such long statements were given here this rejoinder would be disproportionately lengthy. Hence an attempt has been made to compress them. Further details however can be made available to Government, should they so desire. In the Government reply it is sometimes stated that complaints were not filed. It was our experience that the police seldom listened to complaints coming from Congressmen, specially as the complaints have often related to the police themselves. After numerous unsuccessful attempts people in some places did not think it worthwhile to record complaints.

MEERUT

COMPLAINT.

(1) Sital Prasad Tayyal (M.A., B.Sc.), teacher, Cantonment A. V. School, Meerut, suspended from service for political propaganda. Applied for reinstatement but without success as this happened to be a permanent appointment. But the permanent incumbent refused to take charge on 7th April 1931, and a fresh temporary man was made permanent on 20th May 1931. Sjt Tayyal ought to have been appointed to take charge (2) Sjt. Kashi Prasad Dikshit (Clerk, Government Press Allahabad), who applied for reinstatement has failed. no reason being given for rejection of his application. (3) Undertakings not to take part in any future campaign are being demanded from students intending admission.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVT

(1) The following is the text of a letter to Mr. Gandhi from the Secretary the Government of India, Home Department, dated 10th July 1931, concerning the matter:

Will you kindly refer to your letter of June 24. with which you enclosed a statement of the case relating to the dismissal of Mr. Sital Prasad Tayyal, a teacher in the Cantonment High School, Meerut? I have gone carefully into the case, and on the facts as given in the statement, there would not appear to be justification for suggesting to the Army Department that they should take up the case with the Cantonment Board who dismissed him. Cases of dismissal even of Government servants do not come within the scope of the terms of the settlement. In this case the teacher was dismissed by the Cantonment Board nearly a year ago before Settlement was made. His appeal was dismissed by the General Officer. Commanding-in-Chief Eastern Command and the Cantonment Board rejected a proposal that, in case the permanent incumbent did not continue in the appointment, the application from Mr. Tayyal should be considered. In these circumstances it would appear to be unreasonable to ask the Cantonment Board to reconsider a case, which would not be covered by the Settlement, if the matter related to a Government servant, on which the Board evidently hold strong views and in which the reinstatement of the original incumbent would involve the dismissal of a man who has now been made permanent. (2) When Sjt. Kashi Prasad Dikshit applied for reinstatement the post had already been filled permanently and his request was accordingly refused in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement. (3) No breach of the Settlement is involved since it contained no provision relating to the re-admission of students. The only undertaking required of expelled students on re-admission was that they would abide by the disciplinary rules of the insittution.

REJOINDER.

Questions of re-instatements of dismissed Government servants and of the demand of undertakings from students seeking admission, where facts are not in dispute, depend upon the interpretation of the terms of the Delhi Settlement. Every effort should have been made by the Government to reinstate persons who were dismissed or who resigned for political reasons. And further that no undertakings of any kind should have been required from students seeking admission or re-admission.

Even where a particular post rendered vacant by the removal of the person has been filled up it is not difficult to find a similar post within a short period in a large department or office. Besides the two instances given in the charge-sheet of persons not reinstated, there have been other cases in the United Provinces. There have been many cases of students who were not admitted.

In the case of Sri Kashi Prasad Dikshit there was shuffling of offices resulting in his post being filled and another post becoming vacant. It would appear that a special effort was made to fill his post permanently to keep him out of it.

MUTTRA.

COMPLAINT.

(1) Bijhari (Muttra),—On May 20th, 1931, three lorry loads of policemen raided the houses of practically all Congress workers, insulted the women and snatched away national flags, tore them and burnt them, children were prohibited from taking part in Prabhat Feris. 18 persons from the village challaned under Sec. 107. 4 charged also under the dacoity section. Refused bail, without the identification parade being held. Entirely false evidence is being cooked up against them

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVT.

(1) The police were sent to the village primarily to arrest under section 107, Cr. P. C. 18 men suspected of dacoity. They also conducted house searches in connection with the Mihi Lal Kamla Jat Gang Case. No complaint against the conduct of the police was made at the time but 2 days afterwards a youth of 19 filed a complaint in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate which was found to be baseless and was dismissed. Krishna Chandra, Secretary of the District Congress Committee also made these allegations against the police in a letter written 2 days after the event but he refused to substantiate his complaint on oath before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

REJOINDER.

DISTRICT MUTTRA.—Three recent judgments of the Sessions Judge of Muttra in what are known as the Bijhari, Naujhil and Chomunha cases, show clearly that the Government's replies regarding Muttra are wrong. They further show that where a tribunal, presided over by an independent officer, has considered the charges, the official case has been disbelieved. Another recent Muttra judgment in what in known as the Kosikalan case shwos "that the police built up an entirely false case against over 70 accused fabricated evidence and in the result the case cost the public treasury probably not less than half a lakh of rupees, has wasted nearly a year of the valuable time of the Courts, has kept a large number of perfectly innocent

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Candid Britisher.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Osborne's candour is admirable. In the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" this ex-Military Officer in India says what a comfortable time he had in this country at somebody else's expense. While in India, he says, he had seven servants, one pony and sometimes two; he was a regular member of the cock-tail bar and was able to pay old debts in London. During the first three years he obtained eleven months' leave on full pay, "besides many uncounted spells of short leave." He worked only on every third day, usually not more than three hours, often much less. He was only a junior Officer, he adds, and with others grumbled because his seniors were a great deal better off. He is equally frank in his conclusion that all this is due to the fact that the Indian peasants are compelled to pay the salaries of a large staff who force them to go without a portion of their meal each day to make up for the fat salaries, pensions and frequent trips to England of the English officials. Our own comments on this are quite superfluous.

A "Muslim" Outlook.

Muslim communalists will be delighted to know that the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore has come out healthier and more robust, under its new British editorial and managerial direction. We do not know if the Britons in question are also Muslims, most probably they are not. But that is an immaterial point. For nothing is more of the essence of "Muslim" interests than joining hands with "Europeans in India" against Hindus and Mahatma Gandhi even to the prejudice of Muslim masses. There is, therefore, nothing amazing in our "Muslim" contemporary echoing the "Statesman" on subjects like the European Association, the Sino-Japanese differences. Nor need we be surprised at the statement that "There is a strong case for the *liberalisation* of the Indian constitution *with the ultimate aim* of creating for India a position in the Empire similar *or at any rate analogous* to that of the Dominions." (Our italics). So the noble work has begun. Lord Willingdon and his subordinates would be flattered by this improved imitation of phraseology, and even Lord Rothermere would consider it as almost unexceptionable.

Shameless Betrayal.

This is not all. Our contemporary speaking—is it on behalf of Muslim workers, spinners and weavers?—has no hesitation to denounce and denounce without the slightest twinge of its 'Muslim' conscience picketing and boycott of foreign cloth as directed against Muslims "who were, in fact, butchered to make a Congress holiday". It is natural that such scribes should accuse Gandhiji of exaggerating—to be perfectly true to itself our contemporary ought to have called Gandhiji an unmitigated liar—because he describes 85 per cent. of India's population as constituted of "dumb paupers" and because he holds the present system of Government responsible for emasculating Indians. All this may well delight the hearts of "Muslim leaders" in London and Simla, "leaders" to whom the mass of the Muslim community is nothing but a collection of pawns to be used in the game of mutual give and take with British Imperialism. But poor Mahomed Ali. How quickly have they forgotten his last great speech! The tragedy—it is not unexpected—is that those also who swear fiercely and violently by him, have quietly betrayed his memory.

Swadeshi Insurance.

The September number of the "Indian Insurance", edited by Mr K. S. R. Iyer, raises once again the important question of legislative protection of Swadeshi Insurance. This number reproduces in extenso the very pertinent remarks on this question made by Prof. S. R. Davar in his recent address to the Bombay Shareholders' Association. We have already commented on this address before and would only note how even powerful countries like Germany and the United States have felt the need of protecting their National Insurance through legislation. The "Indian Insurance" quotes some valuable figures to show how enormously the Argentine Republic has profited by State protected Insurance. State protection of Indian Insurance is bound to come very soon under the new Swaraj Scheme, whatever might be the shortcomings of that scheme in other directions. Meanwhile Indians should make it a point of principle to support Indian Insurance in every possible away.

VICEROY ISSUES NEW ORDINANCE.

Control Of Exchange Transactions By Government

BANKS TO OPEN TO-DAY.

(Continued From Page 1.)

ercise of such authority, and

(d) generally to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

BAR OF JURISDICTION.

5. No suit or other proceeding shall lie in any court in respect of anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder.

RECOGNISED BANKS.

The following is the list of the recognised banks referred to in Section 3 (1) (b) of the Ordinance:—

Allahabad Bank.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
Bank of India, Ltd.
Bank of Taiwan.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
Eastern Bank Ltd.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
National Bank of India, Ltd.
National City Bank of New York.
Netherlands Trading Society.
P. & O. Banking Corporation.
Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
Grindlay & Co.
Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.

GOLD AND STERLING SALE REGULATIONS.

The Government of India, Finance Department, have issued the following notification, dated Simla, 24th September:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance, 1931 (Ordinance VII of 1931), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to make th following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Gold and Sterling Sale Regulation Rules, 1931.

2. An amount of gold or sterling of less value than £25,000 shall not be sold to any recognised Bank.

3. Demands for gold or sterling may be made at the Local Head Offices of the Bank in Calcutta and Bombay.

4. The Secretary of the Local Board of the Bank at Calcutta or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be the authority to decide if any demand satisfies the conditions imposed by the Ordinance and these rules, and his decision shall be final.

5. (1) A Managing Governor of the Bank may call upon any recognised Bank to satisfy him (a) that it has not been selling foreign exchange for any purpose other than those specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Ordinance or for any purpose specified in clause (d) of that sob-section and (b) that it has been using all its purchases of foreign exchange to cover its sales of foreign exchange before making a demand on the Bank for gold or sterling.

(2) If such Managing Governor is not so satisfied he may suspend the recognition of the Bank for a period not exceeding seven days.

(3) A Managing Governor shal' make a report immediately to the Governor-General-in-Council of any action taken by him under this rule.

BANKS OPEN TO-DAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay in a press communique writes under Thursday's date:—

To-morrow (25th September) will not be a public holiday and the Currency Offices, Government Treasures and Banks will be open as usual.

NO REASON FOR ANXIETY

Indian Chamber On Present Crisis.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have at their meeting held on Thursday evening considered the present situation with regard to the deposits made by the public with banks. The Committee are of opinion that there is no reason for any anxiety and earnestly trust that no unnecessary demand may be made on the Banks.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate of six and three months Treasury Bills will be received today (Friday) the 25th September. Successful tenderers should make payment on Monday, the 28th September. Other conditions are as usual.

SUPPORT TO MAHATMA'S VIEWS

From Bombay Share & Stock Brokers

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association:—

"Association strongly supports views expressed by you on Indian Exchange question."

BANK RATE UNCHANGED AT 8 P. C.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.

SAVE OUR GOLD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—How long is this Bourbon bureaucracy of Britain going to continue this day light loot in India?

(1) Don't we remember Sir Malcolm Hailey's Reverse Councils, that carried away over fifty crores of India's hard earned money?

(2) What about the Lee Loot, that fattened the I C. S.'s at the cost of our starving millions?

(3) And what about Sir Basil Blackett's ruinous Ratio, that has crippled our agriculture, trade and industry?

(4) And what is this brazen suggestion to link our rupee to sterling?—My countrymen, if the bureaucracy touches our Gold Reserve any further then stop their Act or break the Pact—Yor. etc.

B. F. BHAURCHA.

IN NAGPUR MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 24.

Consequent to the partial suspension of the Gold Standard Act by Parliament and its effect on the Indian Market, price of Gold in the Nagpur market has risen from Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 per tola and that of Silver from seven to eight and half annas per tola.

There has been no change in prices in other markets.

LARGE CROWDS QUE UP BEFORE P. O.

Over Rs. 42,000 Withdrawn.

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

Large crowds queued up at Post Offices this morning, and by 3 in the afternoon about Rs. 42.000 had been withdrawn from the Post Office Savings accounts.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN OFFCIAL SALARIES.

Bombay Cabinet Busy.

POONA, Sept. 24.

There was an important meeting of the Cabinet of the Governor of Bombay at Government House, Ganeshkhind, to-day. Although official information is lacking, it is believed that, besides Council agenda and other urgent financial matters, the Cabinet considered proposals of retrenchment in salaries of officials.

It is understood that there will be another meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow at Government House, as His Excellency is still slightly indisposed, when it is hoped that the local Government will submit its suggestions to the Government of India.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

Not Coming Before This Council Session.

POONA, Sept. 24.

Although the first reading of the Succession Duty Bill is put down in the final agenda for the next session of the Legislative Council to be held on Monday the 28th instant, there is every reason to believe that Government will not bring the measure this session. So also the Stamp Act Amendment Bill which is not included in the agenda.

Since these contentious bills will not come up for discussion, it is unlikely that the session will last more than eight or ten days.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During tht week ended 19th instant the total mortality 556 was 18 less than in the preceding week the death rate registered was 22.3. The mortality for the 38th week of 1930 was 471 and death rate 18.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 518 and death rate 20.8.

Whitehall Dictation To Viceroy.

WHY COWASJI JEHANGIR'S MOTION WAS DISALLOWED

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Simla correspondent of the "Times" defends the British Government as against Gandhiji's statement protesting against Sir S. Hoare's announcement regarding the rupee.

Enquiries in financial circles elicit the information that even the Viceroy was prepared to allow the Legislative Assembly to discuss the issue as desired in Sir Cowasji Jehangir's adjournment motion. It is common knowledge here that at the bidding of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Viceroy had to seek refuge under the Act and disallow Sir Cowasji's motion. Great resentment is felt here at this attitude not only amongst Indian leaders but also amongst a section of British public. As a matter of fact th talk is going round that even in matters of much talked of safeguards Britain must bend before Indian demand in view of the fact that Britain to-day at cross-roads. In her crippled financial position it will be better to leave Indian financial fate in her own hands instead of Britain There is also a growing feeling that Britain's financial position is so bad and distressing that unless some way is found out to satisfy. Indian nationalist opinion it will be immensely difficult for her to manage her own affairs without adequate enthusiastic co-operation and support of the Indian people.

FORCE GOVERNMENT TO DROP PRESS BILL.

Journalists' Cable To Mr. Iyengar.

The following is a copy of the cable sent by Mr. S. A. Brelvi to Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar, London:—

"Rangaswami Iyengar, Care India Office, London.

Public Meeting of Journalists and pressowners requests you to move Gandhiji and other delegates to press Government to drop Press Bill—Brelvi."

STOP PRESS

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE SETTLED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The contesting parties in the Bengal Congress, one led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the other by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, having amicably sttled the points of dispute, Mr. M. S. Aney, the arbitrator appointed by the Congress Working Committee, announces that the Bengal disputes enquiry is dropped.

The terms of agreement include the dropping of all complaints pending before the arbitrator and the decision to hold the next general election of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which hitherto has been withheld, in January 1932, ar as soon after as possible, with a Committee with the arbitrator as President. to control the elections

It was agreed to form a Joint Executive Committee consisting of an equal number of members from both sides to carry on the work of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee till such time as the new committee is formed.—A. P.

M. N. ROY CASE.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

Mr M. N. Roy's application to the High Court for quashing the proceedings against him in the Cawnpore Magistrate's Court for the transfer of the case to oa court outside Cawnpore has been dismissed.—A. P.

PANIC IN SRINAGAR.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24.

A large number of Muslims; armed with swords, axes and lathis are assembling at Khanyar Mohalla, barricading roads and cutting down mulberry trees for lathis. The military and police are awaiting developments.

Meanwhile panic prevails among Hindus and shops are being closed, as rumours have spread of Muslims arriving from neighbouring places.

Stray assaults on Hindus are reported.

19 DEATHS.

From Anantnag, 32 miles from Srinagar comes the news of a military picket there being overpowered this morning. About a dozen were badly assaulted, some rather dangerously.

Fire was opened in self-defence by the picket and about nineteen deaths are reported. Traffic to and from Srinagar is regulated by police pass.

Curfew order is enforced.—A. P.

BREEZE IN ASSEMBLY.

"Statesman" And Kashmir State

GOVT. MEMBER SEEKS CHAIR'S PROTECTION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

The Assembly which had been agitating to know full facts to grasp the implications of the Financial and Currency issues of last week was taken into confidence to-day by Sir George Schuster who made a lucid statement giving a general comment on purposes of a new Ordinance issued to-day and hinting on supplementary Finance Bill and retrenchment proposals on Monday.

The exact implications of the statement were attempted to be understood by members of the Assembly who sought half an hour's adjournment, but they found themselves confronted with a situation which made matters even more complex. So they pleaded for more time and the President gladly accommodated them by fixing Saturday for the next meeting of the Assembly instead of Friday.

So far as members could make up their mind, they seem anxious to insist firstly that gold reserves of India in London shall remain untouched and that flight of gold from India must also be prevented.

WHAT LOBBY TALKS INDICATED

But what lobby talks this afternoon were unable to understand fully was, how in actual practice this new Ordinance would operate. For instance, sale of sterling is to be strictly limited to genuine trade and limited domestic requirements, and its judge is to be Imperial Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay and sale by this bank is to be done only to specified banks with branches in Bombay and Calcutta and most of these banks except the Central Bank of India are Foreign or Exchange Banks operating in India. But there was a general agreement in Lobby with the Finance Member that the internal banking position is sound and that a banking holiday was not the bank's desire but Government's wish.

It seemed to some members in Lobby that there was some difference between what the Secretary of State said in London and what the Ordinance of 31st September contained and that to-day's Ordinance is to reproduce the Secretary of State's words, instead emergency action in India by Indian authority.

The Assembly session may now extend till the first week of October and certainly, taxation proposals on Monday which may follow the last budget line and some efforts at retrenchment are rousing considerable interest and speculation here.

In the Legislative Assembly, non-official bills including Sir Harising Gour's Bar Councils Act Amendment Bill were on the Agenda paper.

A BREEZE.

There was a little breeze at question time when Mr. Howell answered to interpellations by Mr. S. C. Mitra about certain articles in the "Statesman" on the subject of the internal administration of the Kashmir State.

KASHMIR AND "STATESMAN".

The Foreign Secretary informed the House that Government's attention had not been drawn to the articles and, therefore, answer to the question whether Government took legal opinion under the Princes Protection Act did not arise.

Mr. Gaya Prasad: Was not the "Statesman" allowed to carry on propaganda against the Kashmir State on the eve of the Round Table Conference in order to show to the world that the communal trouble was not confined to British India.

Mr. Howell: I have no information.

PROTECTION SOUGHT.

Mr. Gaya Prasad asked why no action was taken against the paper under the Princes Protection Act.

Mr. Howell sought the protection of the Chair by referring to the rule which bars discussion of matters relating to Princes.

CHAIR'S RULING.

The President observed:

"The Chair took a great deal of care in admitting the question. This question was admitted in spite of the rule to which Mr. Howell refers on the ground that it relates to an act of Indian Legislature. The Chair holds that the members are entitled to ask questions in regard to legislation which stands on the State Book. That being so, any supplementary question which deals directly with that legislation is admissible. If any questions are asked which came within the purview of the rule to which Mr. Howell refers they will be disallowed."

NO INFORMATION.

Mr. Howell then replied he had no information on the point raised by Mr. Gayaprasad.

Mr. Moore: What propaganda does Mr. Gayarasad refer to?

Mr. Gayaprasad asked Mr. Howell why Government did not proceed against the offending paper.

Mr. Howell: Because it was not asked for by the Prince concerned. Mr. Moore indignantly asked what was the offence of the paper referred to.

WHY NO ACTION TAKEN.

Mr. Gayaprasad got up to repeat his question when Sir George Rainy intervened: The Hon'ble Member (Mr Gayaprasad) assumes that Government admit there were grounds for proceedings against the paper. (Applause).

Mr. Gayaprasad persisted and asked why Government did not take legal opinion.

Sir George Rainy asked for notice.

BAR COUNCILS ACT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill amending the Bar Councils' Act in order to introduce a new clause, that King's Counsel means a person so appointed from among the legal practitioners in India.

The object of the measure, according to the mover, was "to remove the anomaly under which English and Colonial barristers raised to the rank of King's Counsel though they might be much junior in seniority and standing to their 'confreres' in India have become entitled to rank above them. The latter are penalised by the sole fact of their having practised in India.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that this reform was intended as a step in the direction of developing an independent Indan bar.

After alluding to the opinions received, which he regarded as singularly unanimous Sir Hari Singh said that Indian legal practitioners were exposed to a position of humiliation and this reform was long overdue.

MR. ELLIOT'S OBJECTION.

Mr. C. B. Elliot did not regard the opinions received as singularly unanimous and alluded to a divergence by quoting certain select opinions. He was not opposed to the Indian legal profession attaining some higher status but wanted to ascertain if the Indian soil was right for the transplantation of the English system. In England there was a dual agency and it would be better if the Government obtained from the Secretary to the Bar Council a detailed statement of the policy, rules and organisation of the English Bar.

Mr. Elliot personally thought it a little premature to proceed with the Bill until detailed information was available. They might also obtain information as to the circumstances in the which the Silk was extended to Canada when Canada was not a Dominion.

FOR SELECT COMMITTEE?

Proceeding, Mr. Elliott said that they were on the threshold of a new constitution and did not know whether there would be one High Court at Delhi with one Indian Bar. He would reserve the question of King's counsel till the new constitution was ushered in. He suggested that the Bill should be circulated.

Mr. Ramkrishna Jha and Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal supported the motion for a Select Committee.

Mr. Aggarwal said that the Bill sought to create King's Counsel in India which was conteplated by the Bar Committee and recognised by the 1927 Act.

The nation for a Select Committee on the Bar Councils. Bill was further supported by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Amarnath Dutt, while Sir L. Graham and Sir James Crerar opposed it on behalf of the Government on the ground that the Bill was premature and not calculated to further the objects for which it was moved.

Sir H. S. Gour, replying to the debate urged that the Bill would make the Indian bar self-sufficient.

The motion was defeated by 45 votes to 29.

The Assembly adjourned till 26th September.—A.P.

TRUCE IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

U. S. Accepts.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—Mr. Hugh Gibson on behalf of the United States accepted the truce in naval construction after Lord Cecil had made a statement in accordance with Mr. Baldwin's announcement in the House of Commons. Lord Cecil proposed that all States should declare by 1st November, what they were prepared to do for the work of pacification.

There were only two dissenters. Japan urged postponement till the Disarmament Conference and Poland wanted full gurantees from neighbours.

BALDWIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS.

Britain's acceptance of the proposal for truce in naval construction, made by Sgr. Grandi at Geneva was announced by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on Wednesday subject to the acceptance by all Powers.

"The Famous Gandhi Smile".

Impressions Of A Cairo Journalist

(By E. M. ZINGSEM).

(Through the Press Special Service of Cairo).

When we stepped on board the "Rajputana," Mahatma Gandhi was sitting on deck with two ladies clad in white; the charming Mrs. Naidu and Miss Slade, the latter looking extremely pale and tired out.

A great many people had been waiting impatiently since the morning; it was hot, but this did not matter. Gandhi is very popular among the Egyptians, and a real heerty welcome was given to him. The crowds were cheering him all along the shores of the Canal, from Suez to Port Said.

Launches had been reserved for the deputation sent by the Indian Colony in Egypt; and the Press had motor boats. Great foresight was shown in all arrangements.

INDIAN COMMUNITY'S MESSAGE.

A brilliant message was sent by the Indian community in Nileland as also some gifts. The great leader seemed delighted and he smiled his famous Gandhi-smile, which is so well-known all over the world.

"There are cultural and commercial ties binding us Indians with the Nile-land," ran the address, Mr. Master, the President, read. "Flourishing Indian settlements are scattered in the great cities of Egypt, and El Azhar University attracts the sons of India from the farthest parts of our motherland. It is the Islamic scholar's centre. East meets West in Egypt and West meets East in Nile-land. We know, Mahatmaji, the great difficulties awaiting you, but we also realize that your Non-Violence will attain the noble aim."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Gandhiji thanked the deputationists in brief and simple words.

When the Mahatma begins to speak, his voice is low, but he compels everybody to listen.

"I am going to see my enemies first," he declared.

"With God's help all misunderstandings will vanish and we shall, I hope, realise the aim our beloved Nation is longing for."

There was none amongst us who was not deeply impressed by Gandhiji's strong personality. And, every one left him with the conviction that Gandhiji will be met in London with the best of goodwill on the part of those he calls his adversaries.

"For a satisfactory solution of the impending questions, mutual understanding is all I want. God will help me though the sky is covered with clouds," he said, and then we took leave of the Great leader.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

Bikaner Disowns Hydari And Mirza's Views.

COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL CHAMBER.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 24.

This morning's session of the Federal Structure sub-Committee was devoted to a review of question of strength and composition of Federal Chambers.

The Maharaja of Bikaner at the outset uttered a warning against taking views expressed by Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Mirza Ismail as interpreting the views of the State as a whole or even the majority of the States for whom he claimed to speak. He said that nothing was more likely to cause a split among the States or wreck the federation than the acceptance of this view of their declarations.

The Maharaja of Dholpur, who made it clear that he was avoiding controversial views, explained the ideas of those States favouring Confederation. He claimed that his views about federation coincided with those of other Princes except on the question of method by which federation was to be attained.

Sir T. Sapru reminded the committee that Federal Government would be as much of the Princes as of British India and he put a number of questions to the Maharaja of Dholpur, asking "inter alia" what became of the Princes' soverignty if they entrusted the task which they ought to perform individually to a body like the electoral college.

BIKANR'S OBJECTION TO MYSORE DEWAN'S VIEW.

After the Maharaja of Bikaner had challenged Sir Mirza Ismail's yesterday's statement that a settlement of allocation of seats was impossible among the States Sir M. Ismail intervened and pointed out that his view was supported by Maharaja of Baroda, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Maharaja of Bikaner said that the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes passed in Bombay in July was still the view of the majority of States. He stressed the need for adequate representation of smaller States and took a view that the suggestion for referring allocation of seats to a committee was premature at present since hitherto the States had not sufficient opportunities of discussion but he thought that if an agreement on all points was not reached by this means it might eventually be desirable to appoint a representative committee to work in close association with the Viceroy. He hoped conclusions equitable to all would thereby be reached.

The Maharaja of Bikaner said that the States must not be satisfied with less representation than 123 in the Upper Chamber and expressed his personal view that 57 per cent. population of States entering the Federation would not suffice.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE FAVOURED.

The Maharaja of Dholpur commending to the Committee a scheme for United India urged that the solution of difficulties could be more easily reached by this means which was devised mainly with purpose of federating with British India. The Maharaja of Dholpur advocating formation of one group in confederation formed of big and small states saw no reason why larger States should not receive their share of representation in the Federal legislature. He said the election of States representatives by joint electoral college would be a distinct advantage on the nomination by States.

NO WEIGHTAGE FOR PRINCES IN LOWER HOUSE.

Sir T. Sapru having expressed doubts as to the advisability and workability of Maharaja of Dholpur's scheme emphasised British Indian anxiety that smaller States should be adequately represented. Sir T. Sapru drew a distinction between equality of status and of representation, but agreed that the Princes should receive weightage in the Upper House suggesting 40 per cent. representation, but in respect of Lower House reminded the Princes of British Indian view that they should take measures to ensure popular character of the States' representatives and saw no valid reason for weightage.

Sir T. Sapru took the view that the States' actual representation should be dependent on the number of federating States, surplus seats remaining vacant. Sir T. Sapru considered it too premature to discuss the requisite percentage of States for Federation and empasised the supreme necessity of bringing federation into existence, leaving attainment of perfect constitution to future.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar declared that in transfer from Central to Federal, one of first steps was abolition of financial powers of the Secretary of State and substitution for it of control by Governor-General of Commonwealth.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar pointed out that of India's public debt, 1001 crores was covered by assets, deadweight being 172 crores. He said that right course would be to federalise the part covered by assets, leaving the remainder a charge on the ordinary general revenues, but certain charges like expenditure on Frontier defences and pension charges must be allocated between Provinces, States and British Government. He appealed to States and British Indians not to cramp the Federal Government in the matter of direct taxation and laid stress on the necessity of avoiding discrimination and so render possible the break down of internal tariff walls.—

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Flagrant Breaches Of Truce Terms

((Continued from page 4).

Individuals many of whom had themselves suffered seriously at the hands of the "quasabs", in jail for nearly 15 months, and has probably ruined them and also possibly the largest grain market in the district." All the accused were acquitted.

(i) BIJHARI.—The Government reply does not deny specifically the charge that women were insulted, national flags snatched away, torn and burnt. Stress is laid on the fact that the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, refused to substantiate his complaint on oath. The Secretary was not an eye-witness but had conducted an enquiry the result of which he communicated to the Magistrate. He had filed no complaint. No question could arise of his substantiating it on oath.

The statement in the reply that the police were sent to arrest men for dacoity is wrong as the warrants mentioned the following reasons:—

(i) that they obstructed Amin in the performance of his duty;

(ii) that they harassed persons who had appeared as prosecution witnesses in a case under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code.

(iii) that they were advising tenants not to pay any rent.

There was no mention of dacoity, nor are suspects of dacoity proceeded against under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

No search as such was made at Bijhari on May 20 and it was only to cover their unauthorised and illegal entry into the houses and breaking locks that subsequently the police advanced the plea of house searches. The clerk of the police station admitted in the course of his evidence that there is no entry in the police diary about house searches at Bijhari.

It was after the outrageous conduct of the police at Bijhari was made public that a charge of dacoity was levelled against 5 of the accused. But this could not be pressed and was withdrawn.

There was not only no delay, but the earliest possible steps were taken. Immediately on receipt of news the Congress Secretary went to the village for enquiry. Before his departure he sent an intimation to the Magistrate and asked him for an interview on his return.

The Magistrate fixed the 22nd morning for this interview. The Congress Secretary returned on 21st evening from Bijhari.

Next day, however, the Magistrate refused to see him because he heard a distant cry of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" shouted by some body. Thereupon the report was sent on to him after being shown to the joint Magistrate.

The "youth of 19" referred to filed the complaint after the advice of Congress leaders on the advisability of filing complaints had been taken.

Our charge that "entirely false evidence is being cooked up" has received support from the Sessions Judge who has reversed the judgment of the Magistrate in the Section 107 case against the 18 accused. He has held that the Sub-Inspector, the Amin and the zamindar Budh Sen had colluded to bring the false charge against the accused.

COMPLAINT.

(2) At Naujhil (Muttra).—A peaceful meeting was forcibly dispersed on the 26th June, 1931. Those who refused to disperse were physically dragged away. Syt. Ghurelal fainted as a result of lathi blows. Many other workers assaulted.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVT.

(2) The facts are that Congress volunteers attempted to hold a meeting at Naujhil on the 26th June but the villagers objected and tried to prevent the meeting. There was a slight scuffle during which one Ghure Bania was slightly injured on the head. The Station Officer ordered the villagers to disperse and prevented further disturbance. The Deputy Collector visited the place the following day and no complaint was made to him but on the 29th June a complaint was filed against the Station Officer, two constabls, a chowkidar and two Muhammadans that various persons had been assaulted in connection with the dispersal of the meeting. The complaint was dismissed under section 203, Cr P. C. It is definitely false that other Congress workers, besides Ghure Bania were injured in any way.

REJOINDER.

( ) Naujhil.—The reply of the Government to a definite charge is vague and ambiguous. A sufficient rejoinder to it, is the following extract from the judgement of the Sessions Judge of Muttra in the case under Section 203:—

"At the same time I cannot finish my judgment without observing that it is to be regretted that while the complainant and other Congressmen were holding a meeting some policemen, two of whom were Ghani and Yusuf Ali, had surely assaulted one Ghure Lal, most probably under the very nose of the S. A. (Station Officer) Naujihal. To order further enquiry in this case with respect to the injury received by Ghurelal, who is not a party to this complaint, may give rise to complications. The names of two of his assailants out of four were not known and in these circumstances, I think fit that Ghurelal may, if he likes, take legal proceedings against his assailants."

Thus, although the complaint was dismissed, the principal allegations of the complainant were held to be true by the Sessions Judge. It is true that other people besides Ghurelal were also injured though their injuries were slight. The Civil Surgeon would, it is stated, only examine the persons who brought a letter from the Police or the Court.

COMPLAINT.

(3) At Rayah, Rahimatulla, a Congress volunteer was beaten with shoes by the local police on 10th July, 1931, and ordered to leave the village under various threats.

About 53 prosecutions of Congress workers including almost all office-bearers of the District Congress Committee Muttra are going on under Security Section.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(3) No complaint of this alleged shoe-beating incident has ever been made to local officers who know nothing about the matter. Only 5 Congress workers appear to have been proceeded against under the Security Sections of the C. P. C. The figure 53 apparently includes 18 suspected dacoits and 16 persons concerned in a case which is the outcome of brick-throwing during the "Muharram" festival.

REJOINDER.

(3) Rayah:—Having had bitter experience in the past of having their complaints ignored, the local Congressmen considered it futile to file another complaint. The figure 53 is admitted by Government. As regards the 18 suspected dacoits it has been shown above under Bijhari that they had nothing to do with dacoity. They were Congress workers proceeded against under Section 107 and the Sessions Judge had held that the police colluded with the Revenue Court Amin and the zamindar to bring a false case against them. The case of the 16 persons (the Chaumanha Case) also had nothing to do with brick-throwing as alleged. The Sessions Judge has held that instead of throwing bricks the accused were actually distributing drinking water to the Mussalmans. The police suspecting them of being Congressmen proceeded against them. On appeal they were acquitted.

Besides, the Bijhari and Chawanha accused, 6 were arrested under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code; 2 were tried under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code and the rest were proceeded against either under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code or Section 174, Indian Penal Code, for disobeying police orders. Thus the charge made on behalf of the Congress is perfectly correct.

DISTRICT SULTANPUR.

COMPLAINT.

(4) All prominent workers of the Distt. Congress Committee, Sultanpur, are being proceeded against under Setion 144.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner took action under Section 144 only when he was satisfied that non-payment of rent was vigorously preached and the tenants incited against the landlords. One of the persons proceeded against went so far as to collect rent from the tenants himself.

REJOINDER.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner does not deny the charge that all prominent Congress workers in the District were proceeded against under Section 145. He pleads that this was done only when he was satisfied that non-payment of rent was being preached. This excuse is without foundation as there has been no such no-rent campaign in the District. Two cases under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code were brought against some tenants of Amethi Raj by Ziledar of the Court of Wards on the ground of non-payment, etc. In the course of proceedings, it transpired that the Ziledar had extorted "nazrana" and hence tenants had resolved not to pay rents unless the money extorted and 'nazrana' was credited to their rent account, and their other grievances were removed. A list of persons from whom 'nazrana' had been extorted with the amounts noted against them was given to the trying Magistrate. The Magistrate told the Secretary of the District Congress Committee that he would enquire into the 'nazrana' allegations after the tenants had started paying their rent. On this the Congress Secretary visited the village, got the rents collected and sent them to the Manager of the Court of Wards, but the Manager refused to accept them and the money was ultimately given back to the tenants. Thus the efforts of the Congress to help in the collection of rents from the tenants have actually been made a reason for the application of Section 144 and a false charge of preaching non-payment.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 24.

Moldevia, Allen, London.
Gharinda, Endersby, Calcutta.
Altenfels, Sieghold, Karachi.
Ellora, Chundler, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.

Naldera, Harrison, Kobe.
Vasna, Hull, Busrah.

Sept. 25.

Sikh, McLean, Calcutta.
Auckland, Rawland, Calcutta.
Begum, Robb, Java.
Kioto, Flagnan, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 24.

Steamer Libenfel for Hamburg.
Steamer Cathay for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Gharnia for Calcutta.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Cathay: The P and O S N Coy's mail steamer Cathy, is expected to arrive here to-day from Kobe, etc., with mails, a general cargo passengers.

S.S. Gharinda: The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gharinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Altenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Ellora: The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vasna: The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passenger.

S.S. Auckland: The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Auckland, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh: The T M Co's steamer Sikh will sail to-day from Bombay, harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Begum: The T M Coy's steamer Begum will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java via Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London: 9 bales woollen carpets F. Ismail-off.

For Marseills.—400 cuts musterseed S M. Rajogor and Co; 1968 cwts groundnuts R. Devshi.

For Istamtul:—13 bales woollen carpes A. W. G. Husinjudah.

S.S. Durenda for Haure.—200 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.

For Hull.—15820 cwts groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons.

For Dunkirk—200 cwts mustard seed Valkart Bros.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool.—20 bales wool raw R. Virchand and Co; 10 nos. empty cylinders imp. Chemical Industries Ltd. 3 cwts brassware R. H. Nanumal and Co.

S.S. Altenfels for Hamburg.—7000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co; 600 cwts Niger seed S. M. Rajgor and Co: 65 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 25 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Antwerp.—38 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 9 bales dyes National Aniline and Chemical Co.

For Rotterdom.—2000 cwts joowari M Bhuta and Co; 3000 cwts joowari S. M. Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Sumatra for Genoa.—1000 cwts linseed K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwts linseed R. Raitlal and Co: 44 cwts gum olibonum E. Valimohmad and Co: 4000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Aquilia for Piraeus.—20 cwts gum olibonum E. Valimohmad and Co.

S.S. Naldera for Hongkong—1-3/4 cwt Ivory E. Maledina and Co.

S.S Maur for Melbourne:—15 bales cotton thread waste B. Utamram.

For Brisbine:—6 bales cotton thread waste B. Utamram.

For Sydney.—12 bales cotton thread waste B. Utamram.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

S.S. Rawalpindi Agents M M and Co from London.—66 cases rope; 62 cases milk food; 38 cases bacon; 42 cases paper; 68 cases o'stores; 20 cases sugar; 57 cases biscuits; 71 cases sherry; 24 cases haddock; 39 cases sausages; 140 cases salt; 120 cases medicine; 34 cases soap; 360 cases whisky. 125 cases beer; 105 cases preserves; 45 cases machinery and parts; 175 cases boot polish; 54 cases cigarettes; 55 cases veinegar 130 cases provision; 20 cases wine; 230 cases gins; 103 cases spirits; 34 cases photo plates; 46 bundles tyres and tubes; 93 drums varnish; 30 drums turpentine; 230 drums lead; 347 drums paint, 75 drums mineral tar; 114 cases castor oil; 131 cases lime juice; 34 cases old clothings; 51 cases barley; 200 bundles copper shirts; 47 bundles fisk.

From Bordeaux.—193 cases brandy; 25 cases wine.

From Cheroute.—284 cases preserves.

From Haure.—300 bundle copper sheets.

From Rotterdam.—20 drums colour; 29 cases ink; 15 cases medicine; 215 cases clove stones; 569 cases beer.

From Marseilles.—30 cases wine; 38 cases provision; 17 cases tyres; 50 cases alum dixs; 200 cases milk; 200 bags almonds; 725 cases soap; 20 cases oil; 300 cases vegetable products; 35 cases brandy; 30 cases syrup.

From Port Said.—240 bags figs.

S.S Gogra, Agents M. M. and Co. from Moulmain.—7135 bags rice ;890 pieces teak parts; 1087 pieces teak planks; 297 pieces teak squares; 22817 pieces scoutlings.

From Rangoon.—1592 bags rice, 70 cases cutch; 60 cases medicine; 300 nos. drums; 52284 bundles teak scantlings; 63 bundles teak squares; 2560 bundles tea boards; 196 bundles teak parts.

From Calicut —49 jottas coir yarn: 25 chests tea.

S.S. Sumatra, Agents: M. Italiana from Sourabaya.—55 bags betel nuts; 8536 bags sugar.

From Panasoken —4770 bags sugar.

From Samarang.—502 bags sugar.

From Batania.—2211 bags tea: 65 bags tapioca seed; 211 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo.—112 bales gunnies.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

LONDON, September 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes 21 Sep. Oct. quoted.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes 21 Sept. Oct. quoted.
Wheat South Australian, parcels 23 Sept. Oct. buyers.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA AND PRABHAT FERI CASE.

Application In Bombay High Court.

The Udvada Prabhat Feri Case in which Mr. B. F. Bharucha and others applied to the High Court to direct the City Magistrate of Surat to supply them with statements of certain prosecution witnesses came for hearing before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee on Wednesday. In this case Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, is the complainant. It was alleged that on the complaint of Jamshedji Framji Dastur, of Udvada, the Superintendent of Police, directed Khan Bahadur Antia to proceed to Udvada and enuqire into the affair. Mr. Antia went to Udvada on the 7th June 1931, held an investigation in the course of which, he recorded statements of several persons.

"MR. BHARUCHA CALLED UPON TO KEEP PEACE."

As a result of this investigation, prosecution was launched against Mr. B. F. Bharucha and seven others under Section 107 C.P.C. requiring them to furnish security to keep peace for a period of one year. The complaint of the Bobeds of Udvada in short was that a Prabhat Feri was going round Udvada in the mornings singing songs and playing on harmonium which interfered with morning prayers of the Mobeds or the Parsi Priests in their Fire Temples. That Mr. Bharucha had the control over the members of the Prabhat Feri being a well known Congressman, and that the others were leaders or connected with the Prabhat Feri and therefore it was necessary to take security from them in order to preserve the peace.

STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES CALLED FOR.

At the trial before the Magistrate, the applicants' pleader applied for the statements of witnesses made during the investigation by Khan Bahadur Antia. A similar application was also made about the statement made by Mr. Karanjawala, an Excise Inspector, to the Sub Inspector of Police, which was submitted to Khan Bahadur Antia by the Sub Inspector. When cross examined by the applicants' pleader, Mr. Karanjawalla refused to answer the question pleading privilege as a government official and stating that what he stated in his reply to the Sub Inspector of Police was confidential. The Magistrate rejected both the applications of the applicants' pleader stating that proceedings under Section 107 C.P.C. were held not to be offences and that under Section 162 C.P.C. they were not entitled to them.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER C.P.C. AND NOT POLICE ACT.

Aggrieved by this ruling of the Magistrate, the applicants applied to the High Court. Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Chubb, Gagrat and Ghaswala, Solicitors, represented the applicants. Mr. Thakor submitted that Khan Bahadur Antia recorded the statements of certain "Mobeds" as police officer and not as private individual. The investigation was made not under the Police Act but under the C.P.C. The proceedings were under summons case. He, therefore, submitted that his clients were entitled to the copies of statements made by prosecution witnesses so as to cross-examine them on relevent matters.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan, Acting Government Pleader, opposed the application and said Khan Bahadur Antia acted under Section 57 B of Police Act as any police officer was empowered to take action to prevent commission of a crime. Besides he submitted that they were in the stage of information in regard to certain commission of offence. It was therefore a collection of information and not investigation by Mr. Antia and information thus derived were confidential which the applicants were not entitled to have.

JUDGES' ORDERS.

Mr. Justice Patkar in his judgment upheld the Magistrate's ruling so far as it concerned statements taken by Mr. Antia and disallowed their copies to the applicants on the ground of their being confidential. In regard to Mr. Karanjawala, His Lordship, thought that the Magistrate had erred in giving him the same protection as the statement made by him to the Sub-Inspector of Police was not made as a Government servant but as a private individual.

Mr. Justice Barlee gave separate judgment concurring with Mr. Justice Patakar.

BOMBAY FIRMS CHEATED.

European Convicted.

James Stevens Munn, a Scotchman, aged about 30, who was alleged to have cheated several Bombay firms by masquerading as Captain MacFarlane, Honorary Secretary of a fictitious club knnown as Parsian Club, and as the technical adviser of the Alpine Motor Works, Glasgow, was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday and sentenced to an aggregate term of 2 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default 7½ months' further imprisonment.

PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction for cheating.

There were five charges against the accused. It was stated that the accused passed off as Capt. Macfarlen, of a Club in Chindwada and visited several Wine merchants and placed large orders of wines for the Club. The accused then pretended to have lost a hundred rupee note in the premises of the firm and then asked the manager of the firm for a small loan. In this manner he cheated Messrs. Herbertson and Co., dealers in wine, the General Electric Company, with whom the accused placed an order for a refrigerator and Ardeshir Irani and Co. wine merchants of Crawford Market, for small sums of money. The accused was arrested in a house at Oak Lane some days ago on a complaint made by one of the parties.

The accused further obtained moneys on false representations from Mr. Noormahomed R. Chinoy, of Messrs. the Bombay Garage and from the manager of Messrs. Crossley Bros. To both these firms accused represented himself as the Technical Adviser of the Alpine Motor Works, Glasgow.

On the first 3 charges the accused was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on each charge, the sentence of imprisonment to run concurrently. On the remaining two charges the accused was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on each charge, the sentence of imprisonment to run concurrently.

Late Mr. Habib Esmail

The Chehlum (40th day) ceremony after the death of Mr. Habib Esmail took place at his bungalow at Warden Road at 4 p.m. on Wednesday in the presence of a large number of friends and relations when, according to the wishes of the deceased a sum of Rs. 25,000 was given to the Khoja Girls' Orphanage which was founded by him and subsequently helped by further contributions during his life time. Besides the said charity the deceased during his life time maintained several beds in Bai Yemnabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital and People's Free Hospital for poor patients and gave large sums of money in private and public charities for the benefit of poor widows, orphans, the needy and the sick.

WELL; FOLKS, HERE'S THE LOW DOWN ON

WHOOPEE

By the Little Mouse In the Corner

THE OLD GROUGH says:— The photography is marvellous and the girls gorgeous. Personally, I have always preferred straight drama to this type of film, but I must admit I have changed my mind since seeing this miracle picture.

THE CYNIC:— They certainly have produced a picture that has everything—good acting, perfectly intelligible speech, real natural colour, instead of what we have seen in other so-called 'natural colour' films, and, above all—what most spectacular films lack, a fascinating little story.

THE AMERICAN VISITOR:— Glorifying the American girl and Eddie Cantor, and how! Gee! but they're worth it, and I'm going to see it again.

THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN A top-hole production, from start to finish, and what ravishing beauty!

THE MODERN GIRL:— I've honestly never seen anything so positively perfect. I've enjoyed every minute of it, and hope the boy friend will take me again.

THE STAID OLD ENGLISHMAN: It's very good, there's no doubt about it, and if all United Artists pictures come up to this standard, book seats for me every Saturday.

THE CINEMA MANAGER:— We are improving parking arrangements, sound, and comfort of our patrons generally, so that we will not only start a new era in picture entertainment, but guarantee to shoo the blues away, from 26th September the grand opening night of

WHOOPEE

PATHE CINEMA

Advance booking at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.,
Free List altogether stopped.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10.

HENRY EDWARDS—CHRISSIE WHITE
BERNARD NEDELL
IN
CALL OF THE SEA

The Story of the Rescue of Two kidnapped officers and The Thrilling fight for their Release

ALSO

MICKEY MOUSE

Book Now At S. Rose and Co Ltd

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, Please apply!
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

To Build A Sturdy Nation
: ASOKA :
is an indispensable aid with your wife

The cost is but a pittance as compared with your duty!

O. K. SEN & CO. LTD., Calcutta.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

N.B.—Price refunded if not benefitted.

MANAGER, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW!

MADAN'S FULL-TALKIE OF HIGH DISTINCTION!

with
KAJJAN & NISSAR.

SHIRIN-FARHAD

To run at
GLOBE--TALKIES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

:o:

IMPROVED BUYING ON STRENGTH OF WALL-STREET

Ginning 20,92,000 Bales

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Yesterday, the New York Futures Market ruled firm on improved buying influenced by higher Liverpool quotations and strength of Wall Street. The course of cotton market entirely depends upon the Dollar Sterling rate. In this connection, Messrs. Langley & Co., have received a reply from their Liverpool Agents, which states:—

Presently, very wide difference buying and selling Exchange. Impossible to give definite opinion future, but believe sterling will be eventually stabilised between 18 sterling maximum and 15 sterling minimum.

Thus with maximum of 18 shillings for sterling and 15 shillings minimum, it will be stabilised between 4.37 and 3.64 dollar for a sterling. So far nothing definite can be said, but it looks as if attempts are being made to stabilise sterling on the new basis. Thus when it is finally stabilised, cotton markets will work orderly, on the merits of the situation, naturally depending upon supply and demand.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 11 pts. and ruled firm on active buying. During the first hour prices ruled firm, and further rise was recorded. However, the advance induced some liquidation which depressed prices for December to 6.52, the lowest level for the day. There was heavy buying at this level and prices once more advanced touching the highest for December at 6.73 soon afternoon. In the afternoon, the market remained steady and after undergoing narrow changes, closed at a net rise of 24 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 6.55.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 26 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points to 6.33c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 13 points. There was heavy buying by the continental operators. Shorts were also coming freely on the strength of the Bombay market and better trade. Heavy buying followed from all quarters while the rise in Sakellaridis section caused a further advance in prices. In the afternoon the market was active in all sections with colossal covering by shorts, but New York failed to respond and the wider differences induced straddle selling, which checked the rise. There was, however, further covering by shorts towards the close and prices closed at a rise of 46 to 40 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 37 points higher at 4.49 and sales amounted to 22,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Futures advanced 28 points and Sakels rose 61 to 59 points. Uppers also closed at a rise of 38 to 41 points.

The Alexandra Cotton Futures Market was strong and closed at a rise of 86 to 95 points for Sakels and 60 to 63 points for Ashmouni futures.

WEEKLY WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

"The weather report states that another warm and dry week has been experienced in the Cotton Belt, which has advanced the crop unusually fast. Report from all sections indicate rapid opening, with some complaints from most parts of the Belt of premature opening, because of the prolonged hot and dry weather, and of some shedding, especially in the North-Western portion of the Belt. Otherwise, the week has mostly been favourable."

COTTON FUNDAMENTALLY BEARISH.

Messrs. Langley & Co., state:—

With a New York London Cross Rate around 4.25 and the Rupee divorced from Gold but attached to Sterling, we have in effect here the approximate equivalent of 1/4 gold basis rupee. Such being the case, the market, due to open around Rs. 140 for Broach on Monday last would be approximately correct to-day at Rs. 157, provided one assumes that the Bombay New York straddle was correct before the Exchange Movement took place. This was hardly so, as Indian cotton was at that time relatively dear. Against this factor, however, must be placed the improvement relative to the Rupee of Far Eastern Exchanges which has led to a very considerable wave of short covering and active buying in the Bombay market. There is still inquiry from the Far East, but an Exchange there which is favourable for Imports must be unfavourable for Exports and eventually this factor will act against the cotton demand. Meanwhile, our Bombay market is approximately correct on this afternoon's quotations, but we very much doubt whether, when short covering is over, a demand will be maintained at this level. It is impossible to give any firm opinion as it is impossible to anticipate Dollar Sterling Cross Rate movements in the absence of any declared Government policy and in consequence the market should as far as possible be left alone. The cotton position itself, we might add, is still fundamentally bearish.

U.S. GOVT. GINNING REPORT.

American New Crop Cotton Ginned to the 15th September:—2,092,000 bales.

(As compared with 565,000 bales Ginned to 31st August).

Comparison with previous seasons:—

1931-32 2.092,000 bales; 1930-31 3,730.000 bales; 1929-30 3,653,000 bales; 1928-29 2.498,000 bales; 1927-28 3,505,000 bales and 1926-27 2,509,000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

New York October Highest 6.50 +.36; Lowest 6.25 +.11.

New York December Highest 6.73 (12-14 p.m.); Lowest 6.52 (11-15 a.m.).

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable:—

"Large Manchester, Continental and Bombay buying. Think advance discounts prospect of improvement in trade unless Sterling materially depreciates."

The U.S. Bureau Ginning Report gives the quantity ginned to Septr. 15th as 20,92,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E.J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Recent large buying here reversing Liverpool straddle. United States Weekly Weather Report favourable. Technical position of the market weakened, heavy covering by shorts. We favour sales on all bulges, as a substantial decline later in the season is likely to come."

Messrs. J.H. Springman & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Liverpool market firm in consequence of large demand for ready. Expect reduction in acreage next year. Ginners' report is considered bullish, although market may be forced higher, think it best not to buy now."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL: — Market strong with large business. Purchases are being made on orders from Manchester. To-day's sales of actual cotton are estimated at 22,000 bales. Lancashire yarn demand improving and prices dearer. Market affected favourably by Chinese advices. The feeling in favour of higher prices is increasing.

NEW YORK:—Crop advices continue favourable. General covering movement owing to oversold market. Ginning report as expected. Liverpool market buoyant. Market influenced by strength in outside market. Trade report more encouraging in consequence of general wages reduction. Favour investment purchases at these prices for a long pull. Look forward to better prices later in the season.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable, dated 23rd inst. (8-41 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Strength in Liverpool market primarily due exchange rate. But there is also big business doing in Manchester and a general covering movement is in full swing. Except for straddle reversing there is distinct shortage of contracts notwithstanding continued favourable progress in crop."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: MEMPHIS CABLES: Light rains in Montgomery Dist. (Alabama). Temperatures abnormally high.

10-35 a.m.: NEW YORK CABLES:—Weekly Weather Report: Dry hot weather forcing premature openings, favourable harvest shedding. North-west high ginnings.

11-15 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on trade and Continental buying and strong Egyptian. Contracts continue scarce.

9-05 p.m.: LIVERPOOL:—Trade buying. Wall Street covering absorbing hedges.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Favourable, unusually rapid advance.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Feeling in the Liverpool market distinctly more hopeful because depreciation in Sterling expected greatly to stimulate exports."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 23.

October	6.39 plus .25
December	6.62 plus .24
January	6.74 plus .25
March	6.93 plus .26
May	7.12 plus .25
Middling spot	6.55 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 23.

October	6.38 plus .26
December	6.62 plus .26
Middling Spot	6.33 plus .35

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.33
January	6.68
March	6.88

NEW YORK.
New York, September 23.
New York: Noon Call.

October	6.39
January	6.73
March	6.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 23.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 27,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent Nil bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 23.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	3.53
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.65
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) ..	3.77
Oomra, Good ..	3.23
Oomra, Fully Good ..	3.32
Oomra, Fine ..	3.48
Bengal, Good ..	3.13
Bengal, Fully Good ..	3.23
Bengal, Fine ..	3.33
Scinde, Fully Good ..	3.22
Scinde, Fine ..	3.33
Scinde, Superfine ..	3.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 23.

Sakellaridis, September ..	6.32
October ..	6.92
November ..	7.05
December ..	—
January ..	7.16
March ..	7.30
May ..	7.42
July ..	7.55
F.G.F., Spot ..	6.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 23.

	Opening	Closing
September		4.45 plus .53
October	4.09	4.37 plus .46
November		4.38 plus .46
December		4.37 plus .43
January	4.12	4.39 plus .42
February		4.41 plus .41
March	4.17	4.44 plus .41
April		4.47 plus .41
May	4.24	4.50 plus .41
June		4.52 plus .40
July	4.30	4.55 plus .40
August		4.58 plus .39
September		4.60 plus .40
October		4.63 plus .41
Middling Spot		4.49 plus .37

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, September 23.
Estimated spot sales 22,000 bales
Sales for Export Nil bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil bales

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 23.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No Ocers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12:15:0
Sept. Oct. sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £11:15:0
Sept. Oct. quoted.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, September 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)
Spot 5-11/16.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Our Market opened at 9 a.m. with Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 166. At this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices to Rs. 160 but again prices improved on scattered short covering. The market remained steady around Rs. 163/8 for the most part. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 7 points. Our market ruled quiet on increased selling. Later on Liverpool market recorded a rise of 48 points on the weakness of New York Cross Rate. Our market advanced to Rs. 168/8 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	167/4
Oomra D./J.	144/
Bengal D./J.	125/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

100 Ralli Bros. Broach 153
150 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 147
75 Do. Arvi 146
141 Japan T. & Co. Harsad 147
100 Moon Mill Amod 160½
104 Narshinaji Amalner 139
100 P. R. Vakharia Palej 155½
52 Bussan & Co. Harsad 147
100 Do. 147
100 Tata & Co. Okara 169
68 Do. Pulgaon 155

Friday and Saturday Ready market closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Sept. 24

Bengal Superfine	134
Bengal Fine	129
Bengal F.G.	124
Sindh-Punjab Fine	129
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	124
Wardha-Hingt Fine	148
Nagpur Savner Fine	150
Yeotmal Fine	145
Arvi Fine	146
Amraoti Fine	143
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	143
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia F.G.	130
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	148
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	142
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	144
Burwah Sanavad Fine	145
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	145
Broach Fine	159/61
Broach F.G.	151/53
Cambodia	218/23
Miraj/Sangli	183/88
Compta Good	193/98
Jinja	243/48
Busoga	248/53

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	20	263
Central India	67	556
Barsi and Nagar		243
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	...
Berar	84	1,717
Central Provinces		213
Total Oomras	171	2,997
Dholera		55
N.-W. Provinces	.....	...
Rajputana		206
Snd.Punjab	244	1,540
Broach	250	1,926
Coompta & Dharwar		573
Westerns-Northerns		334
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	188
Persian	54	191
American		10,917
Egyptian & African	604	3,122
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		53
Total	1,324	27,154

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 24
1st Sept. to 18th Sept
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe		13,516
Japan & China	1,000	24.186
Coast Ports	100	2.703
Up-country by Rail		6,910
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Janan		12,078
Total	1,100	59,393

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCN.
Bombay, Sept. 24.
Castorseeds Delivery September
Opening Rs. 33/14 Closing 33/12.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/14 Highest Rs. 30/15 Lowest Rs. 29/15 Closing Rs. 30/10.
Groundnuts Seed Delivery Feb
Opening Rs. 30/6 Highest Rs. 30/8 Lowest Rs. 29/4 Closing Rs. 30/-.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 15/9 Oct. Dec. sellers Jan. April sellers 16/2

Yellow metal £32

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £10-1/2

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £9-3/8

Tin, English Ingots £122-1/2 cash houses. Closed steady."

Forward Trading ... Resumed In Bullion.

EXCHANGE UNCERTAINTY PREVAILS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Forward business in Bullion was suspended this morning as the operators wanted to clear up their accounts. Sensational rise which is recorded during the last few days necessitated reducing risks on open contracts.

Thus there was only Havala business this morning and soon as accounts were cleared up, business took a normal turn. Gold Ready declined to Rs. 23/12 but later on prices advanced to Rs. 24/3. After the Govt. Ordinance prices further improved to Rs. 25/2. Both Aso and Kartik contracts are freely done with a quotations near above spot rates.

Spot Silver opened at Rs. 51/4 and after declining to Rs. 50/12 improved on renewed buying Aso delivery was done at a premimum varying As. 4 to 8.

The immediate effect of the Government announcement will be a further rise in the prices of Gold and Silver. The sterling Dollar Exchange is reaching low levels and we think it dangerous to remain short.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-9-31 Colaba Point 0.01" Fort 4.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 81.51" Fort 91.29" J. J. Hospital 84.28".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 87.46" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 50.89" Fort 71.68" J. J. Hospital 57.85".

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 23-9-31	853000	1911000
Receipts Yesterday 23-9-31	27000	50000
Exports to date 23-9-31	524000	940000
Stock at Ports 18-9-31	2924000	2288000
Stock Interior Towns 18-9-31	748000	715000
Stock Liverpool 18-9-31	837000	722000
Visible Supply 18-9-31	5068000	4218000
Quantity in Sight 18-9-31	1043000	2055000
Quantity out of Sight 18-9-31	1187000	928000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	20
Central India	67
Berar	84
Sind-Punjab	244
Broach	250
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1
Persians	54
Egyptians	604
Cotton	1,324 Cwts.
Wheat	3,408
Linseed	36
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	8
Gingellyseeds	37
Groundnuts	1,740
Castorseeds	1,619
Rice	10,141
Myrabollams	922
Cottonseeds	2,515
Gram	407
Joowar	214
Barley	164
Bajree	33
Coal	Tons. 19

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 24

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. 4sh. 1 7/8d. 3/8d. Up.
Decr. 4sh. 4 3/4d. 3/8d. Up.
March 4sh. 7 7/8d. 1/2d. Up.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Dol. 48 1/2 3/4 Up.
Decr. Dol. 49 1/8 1 1/8 Up.
March Dol. 52 1 Up.

LONDON LINSEED:—
Sept. £8 2sh. 6d. Up.
Market:—Steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
Novr. 11.27 29 Up.
Feb. 11.00 30 Up.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Oct/Decr. 15sh. 9d. 9d. Up.
Jan/Apr. 16sh. 9d. 1sh. Up.
Market:—Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR:—
Decr. 1.33 4 Up.
March 1.34 4 Up.
May 1.39 3 Up.
Market:—Steady.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago)—
"Prices advanced on Commission Houses buying, later declined on favourable weather in South-west and again advanced on buying by cash houses. Closed steady."

WILL SHE GRAB The CROWN?

Watch for tomorrw's issue.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company Limited.
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,000
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	"	11,51,513
Premium Income	"	50,53,933
Interest income earned in 1930	"	7,67,503
Total Assets Exceed	"	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	"	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS

Branch Office:—
Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD. Fort, Bombay.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

FIRE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE | INSURANCES.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

KUNTALINE
THE BEST HAIR OIL YET PRODUCED
ENSURES A RICH AND BRILLIANT GROWTH OF HAIR
SWEET LILY, ROSE, JASMIN, VIOLET, BOUQUET.
H. Bose Perfumer, Calcutta.
AGENTS:—
TRICUMDAS & Co. 381 Kalbadevi Road. Bombay

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£12-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£19
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£29
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2	£73-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£30-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£40
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£47
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Loan	Sterling £70
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£54-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£95
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 23.

T.T. London on Berlin	18.12
T.T. London on Amsterdam	10.12
T.T. London on Brussels	29.25
T.T. London on Madrid	46.06
T.T. London on Milan	81.25
T.T. London on Berne	20.87
T.T. London on Paris	108.87
T.T. London on Prague	154.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 23.

Interest day to day Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 days' market loans 5 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/16 p.c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-7/32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-1/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON METALS.
London, September 23.

Copper, Braziers	£40-1/4

LATEST STERLING EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 24 (10 a.m.).

The Sterling Exchange opened to-day at 3.96.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT OPENING.
Liverpool, Sept. 24 (10 a.m.)
Oct. 4 3-1/2.
Decr. 4 5-1/2.
March 4.8.

Market opened very steady, prices advanced on lower Exchange and better cables.

LONDON SUGAR OPENING.
London, Sept. 24 (10 a.m.)
Sept. Sellers 6sh. 5d.
Sept. Buyers 6sh. 1d.
Oct. Sellers 6sh. 5-1/4d.
Oct. Buyers 6sh. 1d.
Nov. Sellers 6sh. 5-1/4d.
Nov. Buyers 6sh. 2d.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, September 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.

C. and F. Calcutta, September per cwt. 7/7-1/2 nominal.

C. and F. Bombay September per cwt. 7/8 sellers.

C. and F. Karachi, September per cwt. 7/8.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard ribbed, Spot, 2-15/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, September 23.

Silver: China and India bought. China and speculators sold at the rise. Market closed uncertain.

Spot,	16-1/4
Forward	16-3/8
Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5:0:0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931.

"NO FEAR OF MUSLIM FIGHTING RACES EXTERMINATING HINDUS"

MAHATMA GANDHI

Freedom Preferred To Some Works Of Public Utility

MAHATMA DEFINES 'COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE'

It Does Not Mean Isolation Nor Exclusion Of Co-partnership.

SAFEGUARDS UNACCEPTABLE TO CONGRESS

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi's address to the all-Parties, postponed from the last week, was held in the House of Commons this evening in the largest Committee Room. Attendance included: Messrs. Clynes and Tom Shaw, Sir Martin Conway, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Col. Lane-Fox, the Marquess of Titchfield, Minister Pybus and Miss Rathbone. Gandhiji was applauded when he arrived accompanied by Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Birla and Mira Ben. Lord Marley presided.

Addressing the audience as "Friends," Gandhiji said, he proposed to state the Indian case as represented by the Congress, and pointed out that the aim of Complete Independence did not mean isolation and did not exclude partnership on equal terms. He said, it connoted full control over Defence, External Affairs and Finance, and the Safeguards adopted at the last Conference, were not acceptable to the Congress.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Gandhi[illegible]ed that Indians h[illegible] of invasion and extinction if they controlled their own Defence, though that did not imply the withdrawal of every British officer and soldier, if they agreed to serve in India under Indian officials. Having dwelt on the need of reducing the cost of Administration, Gandhiji said, they would respect all contracts of the Government of India with Civil Servants, but no matter how able and industrious they were, of no use, if they were too expensive and it was impossible to conduct India's affairs at the present rate of salaries.

Gandhiji contrasted, in this connection, the condition of peasantry, millions of whom were living in semi-starvation, with the salaries paid. He then, proceeded to deal with the position of Europeans and said, they need not ask for guarantees, if they came to India as friends. He concluded by emphasising that the interests of villagers must be paramount.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

He spoke for nearly an hour, and then answered a number of questions. Replying to Mr. Hammersley, who asked, how he reconciled the object of improving the condition of villagers and dealing drastically with the Bombay mill-owners with the receipt of large sums from them, Gandhiji said, it was no secret that the millowners contributed, but the contribution was not so much as was believed. Funds came mostly from middle class in Bombay. If he was able to wean people from foreign cloth he would be in a better position to deal with mill-owners who would have to comply with every condition that was in the interests of the masses.

PROTECTION TO ENGLISHMEN.

Asked how the Englishmen in India had adequate protection when the Congress forbade a British firm to erect mill and exerted pressure on their workers so that the scheme had to be abandoned, Gandhiji replied that the incident had occurred before the Delhi Pact during the Civil Disobedience campaign when British interests were mobilised with British power.

Replying to other questions, Gandhiji opined that the sum-total of British rule had been harmful despite works like hospitals and irrigation, and said, he said, he had no fear of Mahomemuch preferred freedom to it. He dan fighting races exterminating Hindus, but in any case, they would still be Indians, and it would not be too great a price for Indian liberty.

When Mr. Hammersley suggested that Gandhiji was forcing the people to wear home-spun instead of the cheap and efficient Lancashire cloth, Gandhiji invited him to inspect his own companions' garments.

At the close of the meeting lasting one and three-quarters of an hour, Gandhiji offered, amid applause, to answer other questions at a further meeting if desired.

Miss Megan Lloyd George and Mr. Isaac Foot were also present at the meeting.—Reuter.

Bikaner On The Strength Of The Two Houses

("Chronicle" Special Service)
LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Australian model was commended by Mr. Jayakar at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee who thought it would tend to induce stability. He questioned the possibility of combining in one Chamber popular representation and the nominees selected by States.

Mr. Sastri winding up discussion under this head said he saw no reason to modify his view which was strongly in favour of a bicameral legislature.

A reminder of the terms on which the States would enter the Federation was uttered by the Maharaja of Bikaner, initiating discussion on the strength and composition of legislature. He pointed out that the States could not be coerced into the Federation. They were bound to the Crown by Treaty and they would enter the Federation after receiving effective guarantee that the States were to constitute one of the two great entities. His Highness affirmed his unshaken faith in the Federation, which was the only course for India at the present juncture, but if he was asked whether States would enter at the present moment, he could only say that he hoped very strongly that they would, and he was convinced that a great majority would. The Maharaja suggested that the strength of the Upper House should be 250 and that of the Lower House 350, of which States should have fifty per cent and 33 1/3 per cent respectively, irrespective of the number of States immediately joining the Federation.

(Continued from column 3.)

poverty was that wealth for all was impossible. All could share non-possession, and the less one possessed, less one desired.

Gandhiji prayed at the usual hour, his personal staff chanting. The audience then sang "Lead Kindly Light"—Reuter.

"GOD ANSWERS ALL MY PRAYERS"

Mahatma's Sermon On Poverty

CULT OF NON-POSSESSION

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, September 23.

It was decidedly with rapt attention that the British public heard Gandhiji for the second time this afternoon. It was a mixed gathering overflowing Guild House Hall, who had gathered there long before Mahatma Gandhi's arrival to hear him giving out his conception of "voluntary poverty".

A WORLD FIGURE.

Miss Maude Royden, the Chairman, felt it hardly necessary to introduce Mahatma Gandhi, the world figure. It was their privilege, she said, to have in their midst such a personality who alone on the face of the earth could talk on the subject which to-day was of urgent necessity for Britain in the midst of economic distress and financial crisis.

BODY THE TEMPLE GOD.

For nearly 45 minutes, Mahatma Gandhi spoke amidst occasional applause. He emphasised the need for complete renunciation in the world. He said that his conception of voluntary poverty meant that he must not possess anything in the world, not even his body.

BODY AS TEMPLE OF GOD.

As believers in Christ, he urged the audience to remember that body and soul were not one. The body was temporary residence for the soul, like the temple of God. God gave us body, and it must be in His service, in the service of humanity and not for dissipation, pleasures and indulgence. What was true of the body, was much more true of individuals, clothes, jewels and other wealth. I had not followed to fullest extent. But it is impossible to be absolutely perfect. When we give up everything, then alone we can obtain all the treasures of the world.

GOD ANSWERS MY PRAYERS.

To-day I rarely need anything As you men, and women having prayers on your lips can believe, God answers all my prayers. That is why and how I was able to be in London without possessing anything in the world. So shall they be at your feet, if you renounce everything in life.

Gandhiji then referred to the Premier's appeal to the British nation to spend wisely during the present Financial crisis. Mahatma Gandhi thought that though the British people were resourceful and wise, yet, if they accepted his conceptions of life, they could solve and overcome the present distress. Finally, he reminded the audience that he was not advising Indians to adopt voluntary poverty, because they were already semi-starved people in the world. I tell you that only those who had lived a life of luxury and wealth should follow my advice. Those who follow it shall never find themselves in want.

Miss Royden closing the meeting hailed Mahatma Gandhi's speech as a message of signal urgency, and requested the audience to fill up collection boxes before retiring, as a Birthday present to Gandhiji.

POVERTY PURIFIES POLITICS.

LONDON, September 23.

Gandhiji delivered a speech embodying his message to the world at a meeting organised by the Franciscan Study Circle at Guild House, Victoria. Subject was "voluntary poverty".

Miss Maude Royden who presided, introduced Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest living prophet of voluntary poverty. Gandhiji received great ovation from a very large audience. Gandhiji explained that he adopted voluntary poverty, when he decided to enter politics, as he wanted to remain untouched by the immoralities and untruth in ordinary politics. His politics had spiritual basis, and he regarded his speech that evening as much a part of his mission, as the work at the Round Table Conference. The justification for voluntary

(Continued in column 2.)

NO DICTATION FROM PRINCES

Mr. Sastri Speaks Out.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Indian Princes had a little of plain-speaking from Rt. Hon. Sastri this afternoon, who, at the Federal Structure Committee meeting repudiated the Maharaja of Bikaner's statement, that the Princes were responding to the wishes of the British Indians. It was rather unpleasant for the Princes to be reminded that Indians were considerate enough to consider the question of Federation first mooted by the Princes themselves. Therefore, it was upto the Princes to listen to some of the difficulties of the British Indians. These difficulties were genuine and the Princes were wrong in thinking that on every issue, British Indians should accept their dictation. They must, instead of making all demands on British Indians accept certain proposals of theirs which too were meant in the interests of both the sections of the federating units.

Mr. Sastri gave a further surprise to Bikaner that he could not become a party to any fifty-fifty proposals. He would insist on 40-60 basis.

POPULATION BASIS WILL NOT DO.

As regards the principle of population basis, Mr. Sastri differed from Mr. Joshi. He felt that India being not homogenous, it was impossible to fix up one standard. The basis must depend upon the area, prestige, representation, enterprise and even wealth. He suggested the appointment of an influential and impartial committee to examine the issue.

SIR SAMUEL UPSET.

Sir Samuel Hoare wanted an effective All-India Federation upon a definite foundation which was impossible, unless the Princes joined in sufficient numbers. He attempted to be very cautious in language, so that he might not prejudice Indian minds. All along he went on dealing with the figures of percentage, and he often repeated that Indians themselves must fix the same. Sir Samuel was upset at Mr. Sastri's figures of 350 and 500 in the Upper and Lower Chambers respectively, as he wanted smaller figures so as to be manageable in size. Finally, once in a way, he was in agreement with Mr. Joshi.

NO NEED FOR ULTIMATUM.

Deprecating the question of ultimatum at the Round Table, he believed that there should be no hard and fast conditions laid there, but everything settled mutually without ill-feelings.

To-morrow, the Committee proceeds with the discussion of Federal Finance and finance between the States, Princes and the Governor-General. It is expected that a lively debate will take place, as the British Indians are keen on safeguarding their respective positions in the future finance of India.

SATYAGRAHA AT KELARAM TEMPLE

To Be Resumed In November.

(From a Correspondent.)
NASIK, Sept. 22.

At a mass meeting of Untouchables numbering thousands held at Vichur the Untouchables declared their unequivocal decision to re-launch Satyagraha at Kalaram Temple from the 5th of November next. Office bearers for the ensuing year were appointed. Mr. Patitpavandas and Mr. B. K. Gaikwad were re-elected President and General Secretary, Temple-Entry Satyagraha Committee. Many speakers supported the resumption of Satyagraha and declared that in view of the absence of Dr. Ambedker in London, the procession would start under the leadership of Mr. Javalker from Bombay.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, a local Congress Leader addressed a meeting held at Vinchur on Saturday last. Mr. Deshpande condemned the attitude of Caste-Hindus in treating their brethren—the so-called Untouchables, in most inhuman way and declared his support in their righteous demand for entry in Temples. After the meeting was over, Mr. Deshpande openly participated in dinner with the so-called Untouchables. Similarly at the Ganpati installed by the students of Nasik, Mr. Gaikwad was invited to address the gathering, yesterday, when he was keenly heard and was supported by Professors Subnis and Oturker.

The change in the students and local Congressmen is widely welcomed.

ALL PAY AND LITTLE WORK

Merry-go-Round Of Cock-tails, Shikar And Sport

LIFE OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICER IN INDIA

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.

Lieut.Col. Arthur Osburne, D. S. O., late of the R.A.M.C. writes an interesting article in the "Manchester Guardian" to-day, giving his experiences as a junior officer in India. Though a man without means he was able to live most comfortably while on duty in India, on a rate of pay which he received and which still continues in India. They grumbled not because the pay was small but because the senior officers were getting still more.

REGULAR MEMBER OF COCK-TAIL BAR.

While in India he had seven servants, one pony sometimes two, he was a regular member of the cocktail bar, was able to pay old debts in London and in addition toured the country collecting curios.

11 MONTHS' LEAVE IN 3 YEARS.

During the first three years he obtained eleven months' leave on full pay, besides many uncounted spells of short leave. He worked only every third day usually not more than three hours often much less and in the afternoon was free for sports shooting antelopes.

This, the colonel says, is due to the fact that the Indian peasants are compelled to pay the salaries of a large and arrogant staff of footmen who force them to go without a portion of their meal each day to make up for the salaries, pensions and frequent trips to England of the English officials. If he were in India today, the colonel thinks, he would be drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month and besides various allowances which Indians cannot afford any more to pay to the English officials.

Sapru-Jayakar-Malaviya Conference

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had a long discussion with Malaviyaji this evening on the Hindu-Muslim question. It is understood that efforts are being made for Gandhiji to meet Mr. Jinnah and H.H. the Agha Khan immediately.

PROGRAMME OF FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Indian States' Delegation had a long meeting this afternoon and discussed the programme of the Finance Cub-Committee of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

Sir A. Hydari leaves for Nice on 25th September, and is returning to London on the 28th Sept.—Reuter.

DHARANGADHRA WORKERS JAILED FOR DEFYING BAN.

500 Women Marching On Raja Saheb's Palace Stopped.

LATHI CHARGE: MANY INJURED.

KATHIAWAR PEOPLE BENT ON HOLDING CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, Sept. 23.

Eight Dharangadhra workers are imprisoned. One energetic youth named Labshanker Nanjibhai, it is alleged, has been severely beaten on the head and imprisoned.

500 women marched on the Raj Mahal, but were stopped. They continued sitting and singing songs in the Green Chowk, tu. Tuesday night (10 p.m.) It is also alleged that in Halvad five workers and 100 men were beaten. A lathi charge was made in the presence of the Magistrate and Vahivatdar.

People are firm and the hartal continues.

Rajsitapur also observed hartal peacefully.

It should be noted Dharangadra, Halvad and Rajsitapur are the principal towns of Dhrangadhra State.

Kathiawar workers meet shortly to consider the Dhrangadhra situation.

Dharangadhra Observes Hartal

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

A message from Dhrangadhra states that the police arrested several local leaders yesterday for refusing to stop the activities in connection with holding of Kathiawar Political Conference which the State authorities had prohibited. While the arrested leaders were being taken to jail a crowd assembled, but the police dispersed it by lathi charge. A number of people are said to have been injured and the whole city observed hartal.—A. P.

DISTINCT BREACH OF DELHI AGREEMENT

Calcutta Journalists Condemn Press Bill.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

A huge public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association, at Albert Hall, representatives of all the Calcutta papers attending and Sir Nilratan Sircar presiding, passed unanimously the following resolution moved by Sir P.C. Roy, seconded and supported by Moulana Akram Khan, Sjts. Mrinalkanti Bose, Mujibar Rahman, Pratap Guha Roy:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, are emphatically of the opinion that the Press Bill now before the Assembly, is wholly unnecessary, uncalled for and vicious in principle, substituting as it does, the executive order for judicial decision and is an unwarranted encouragement on liberty and property of the Press.

This meeting is, furtrer, of the opinion that no case has been made out for this extraordinary piece of legislation of this character, calling for a heavy deposit when declaring a new Press or new Printer, or newspaper and empowering the Executive without any judicial decision to call for subsequent heavier deposit.

DANGEROUS CLAUSE.

"This meeting considers the wide forfeiture clauses as particularly dangerous as they will always operate as a serious and constant threat to free and legitimate expression of opinion and dissemination of correct news that may be unpalatable to the Executive authorities, who, as past experience has shown, will be inclined to take advantage of the elastic terms of the clauses of the Bill to muzzle the Nationalist Press, in order to keep the Indian public and civilised world ignorant of the maladministration of the Executive misdeeds and police excesses in this country.

HOME MEMBER'S TACTICS.

"This meeting learns with grave concern the unfair tactics employed by the Home Member to the Government of India in trying to prejudice the members of the Assembly by secretly circulating among them pamphlets containing extracts from newspapers alleged to be "relating to incitement to terrorist crimes or to the eulogy of those concerned in such crimes" together with statements of crimes said to be of "terrorist" origin and specimens of leaflets proscribed by Local Government, thus seeking to make out a one-sided case against the Indian Press behind their back, without releasing them for publication in the Press, or in the least supplying copies of the pamphlets to the newspapers concerned for their opinion and explanation.

GOVERNMENT AFRAID.

"This meeting affirms the opinion of the Indian Journalists' Association expressed in its General Meeting "that such tactics are unworthy of the Government and amount to a confession that the Government was afraid of meeting the criticisms of public and the Press."

BREACH OF FAITH.

"This meeting urges upon all the elected members of the Assembly to vote against the Bill to protect the true interests of the Press and of the country.

"This meeting agrees with the view of the Congress Working Committee that the proposed measure is practically a re-enactment of the Press Ordinance of the last year and is, therefore, "a war-measure" sought to enacted during Truce time and, accordingly a distinct breach of the Delhi Settlement."

ATTACHMENTS IN JAGDISHPUR DISTRICT

Official Denial Of Excesses

BENARES, Sept. 23.

Regarding the attachment of tenants property in Jagdishpur District, the Magistrate in a statement says that allegations of excesses committed by Amin are without foundation. Rents which had hitherto been refused on the ground that tenants had no money were paid in full. Police took no action whatsoever beyond remaining within calling area in case of need.—A. P.

JAPANESE OCCUPY HARBIN

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Chinese Delegation have received telegrams from their Government at Nanking indicating that the Japanese have occupied Harbin. Telegrams have been communicated to the Secretary-General of the League with the request that they should be circulated to the members of the Council.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Gandhi Number

will

Be out during

the first week

of October

Price As. 4.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.